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THE LAST FRENCH MANIFESTO.

THE pamphlet by M. About, which came out just in time to throw a kind of light on the Baden interview, is as different in style as in associations from the public documents of Great Britain. Here we do everything of the kind—our Royal Speeches, Ministerial statements, &c.—with a certain gravity and solemnity. In France they discuss the fate of nations in the regular feuilleton tone. A light writer—a man who in this country would not rank above a *Punch* contributor, nor be supposed to have a solid opinion of any consequence—is employed by the Emperor to intimate his wishes and foreshadow his policy. M. About is a straw whom the Emperor throws up occasionally to see how the wind sets. He can be repudiated at a moment's notice. He can be recognised or flung aside according to Imperial convenience. It is a degrading and mediæval fool-like position, of course; but that is M. About's lookout. Our business on this side of the Channel is only to read his lucubrations as really having some significance in their smart, flippant way, and to study their meaning for our guidance in European politics. This last one has considerable value, whether as a sign of the Emperor's German policy or as a defence of the Imperial system of government. Nor can we afford to pass by even a buffoon's political reveries in an age when the unsettled state of Europe compels us to sacrifice nearly all domestic questions to the great matters of national strength and national defences.

The main object of the pamphlet is to induce Prussia to accept the Emperor's way of looking at things, to come over to his view, to be subservient to his policy. Austria, having been disposed of, is treated to an insult or two, and put out of the question. Prussia is flattered, but in a patronising fashion, and, as it were, conditionally on her good behaviour and subjection to French influence. Hints are given that, if need be, she will be chastised by force. But it is graciously held out, meanwhile, that she may have friendly countenance if she pleases. Let her base her Germanic and domestic politics on those of Louis Napoleon, and she may be patronised in Germany like the King of Sardinia in Italy. This is the gist of the manifesto. It looks as if the Emperor, bent on carrying out his aggrandisement of France, and determined to do so in any case, was willing to make a peaceable bargain for the purpose. And this is in keeping with the loud pacific professions with which the Baden interview was announced, and which are understood to have been orally made by the Emperor to the Regent on that occasion. The Emperor, that is, is willing to have peace, if he can also have his own way. He is thoroughly pacific, if, so being, he can also get what he wants. We are not yet told in so many words what he does want. But while it is openly stated that Prussia must imitate his domestic politics, so the precedent of Savoy may justly be calculated to

throw light on his further expectations. He does nothing for nothing, and he is the professed and powerful champion of a theory which takes as the natural boundaries of France the Alps and the Rhine.

England may be excused for viewing Prussia's course in these affairs with great interest. If all the Powers are to be taken in turn, and induced to yield up something by way of reparation to France for the injuries of '15, her turn must come, sooner or later. And hence, no doubt, the pacific way in which

Napoleonic agency in Germany, to take up the revolutionary absolutist propaganda, to assimilate the Germanic system to that devised at Villafranca for Italy—a subordination of all powers to one, and that one bound to France by obligations and alliance, and submissive to her inspiration.

The scheme is doubly good for the Imperial Government. It would provide not only external acquisition and influence, but a counterpart of the domestic system of France—despotism is based on revolutionary delusion. The latter part of the scheme

revealed by the reproaches of M. About against the imperfectly "free" state of Prussia—reproaches which significantly coincide in time with the prosecutions of really liberal and constitutional writers now going on in Paris.

It is in the part of the pamphlet which we have at present in our eye that the writer defends the despotism of his native country. This may seem odd in a writer who is a kind of ape of Voltaire. But that comic men are often friends of despotism has been known since Mar- tial's time. Such minor *littérateurs* as About have neither the knowledge nor the dignity of the Guizots and De Tocquevilles; and their jealousy of such men helps to make them level- lers, and friends to a universal servitude which leaves no distinctions. Hence, our smart friend's sneers at the eloquence of the French tribune, the intellect of the Orleanist Chambers. Under such a system he and his class must have confined them- selves to the *Charivari*; and discussions on politics would have been willingly listened to only from scholars and historians— men of intellectual sub- stance and moral gravity. When he does attack a difficult point of politics he only gives us a clever figure of speech or two. He talks of France "lending her freedom" to the Emperor; though, in fact, he stole it first, before asking France's opinion; and though that opinion, represented by universal suffrage, meant only that the French masses wor- shipped the military re- nown of his Corsican uncle, under whom they had plundered Europe.

We need not deal long with these sophistries. The Prussian Republic, be- longing to a highly-cul- tivated family, knows well that there is no true polit- ical freedom without con- stitutional forms and tra- ditions; and that it would only degrade the Teutonic race to try and imitate that low level of equality

with a soldier at the top which at present seems sufficient for the aspirations of the French mass.

Luckily, a medium is possible for German Princes just now. The spirit of Liberalism is strong in Germany; but the spirit of nationality is even stronger. Their union may save the nation from despotism without compelling it to join with France. Let the Prince Regent head German love of union, love of freedom, and love of country, and stick to his rights as guar- anteed by treaties, with Great Britain for his friend. Any small Potentate turning traitor will, in such case, be kicked out



THE POPE'S URBAN GUARD OF HONOUR.

the Emperor sets about settling Prussia's part of the reckoning the friendliness of Prussia and England being supposed to be too strong just now. Austria had no friends, a bad cause, and a bad system. But if even with her a long course of skilful agitation and duplicity was necessary before she could be hit, how much more cautiously must Prussia be dealt with? Any- thing like an unprovoked assault on her would set the world on fire; and too much fire spoils the chestnuts, though some fire is needful for them.

What Prussia, then, is asked to do is to undertake the

by his own subjects; and the Prussian Crown may thus strengthen itself in power and dignity without the degradation of a selfish bargaining—such as has already dimmed the lustre of the Crown of Sardinia.

This manifesto is, as the reader sees, full of points of interest, and opens up a game which will not take days or weeks only, but months, to play out. Its importance is not temporary only; and the mere fact of its publication has a distinct connection with the most vital questions of the day. Why is Europe agitated by political uncertainty even more than by that unseasonable weather which disturbs us with the prospect of a bad harvest, and threatens the rich with loss and the poor with famine? Why are we discussing plans for fortifying our coasts and defending our capital? Why, but because France is again in the hands of a family whose interest it is to perpetuate pretensions on her part to an unrestrained European supremacy such as our ancestors never admitted?

THE POPE'S URBAN GUARD OF HONOUR.

The Papal Army, as our readers are aware, is now under the command of the French General Lamoricière; but, in addition to the regular standing army, there has recently been levied in Rome an Urban Guard of Honour for the special protection of the Pope's person. Our illustration shows the uniforms of different ranks of this Urban Guard. The figure on the extreme left represents a Captain; the next, a Drum-Major; the third, a Private; and the two others a Sapper and a Drummer.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Neapolitan Envoy has by this time returned to Naples. Signor Martino at first intended to come to London; but, taking a hint from the recent speech of Lord Palmerston on Neapolitan affairs, he abandoned the idea. M. Thouvenel and the Marquis d'Autonai were present at the interview of the Commander de Martino with the Emperor Napoleon. It is stated that the Emperor, in reply to the envoy, said:—"Six weeks ago I could have accepted, and should have been happy to accept, the rôle of a mediator; but posterior engagements prevent my doing so."

The fête of last week was marked by this fact—that not a single ambassadorial residence gave any sign of participating in the public illumination which blazed in front of Government offices, and, indeed, generally all over Paris. Austria, Russia, Prussia, were dark; Piedmont was as mournful as the Roman Nunzio's casements; Lord Cowley did not sport even a dark lantern; America "knew nothing;" and, at the Swiss Legation, "no light from the battlement burned." The Te Deum at Notre Dame was unattended by the diplomatic body without exception.

The Emperor, on the occasion of the proclamation of the annexation, has accorded the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour to M. Thouvenel, as a mark of his high satisfaction.

Marshal Vaillant has arrived in Paris.

The state of Prince Jerome is such as to cause great anxiety.

The Agricultural Exhibition has been opened. The show is said to be a very good one.

SPAIN.

The Senate has unanimously refused to receive the manifesto of Don Juan.

The draught of the budget for the ensuing year has been presented to the Cortes.

The Ministry has requested the ratification of the payment of arrears which was made on the demand of England.

The Government has presented projects of law for the sale and replacing of the landed property of the Church, and has announced its intention of introducing projects for reforming the tariff.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has given explanations to the Cortes on the note sent by Lord John Russell at the commencement of the war with Morocco.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

A telegram from Turin informs us that M. Thouvenel is concerting with Count Cavour the line of policy to be followed by the Governments of France and Sardinia in common in reference to Sicilian affairs.

A report is current that Baron Ricasoli is about to tender his resignation as Governor-General of Tuscany.

ROME.

The report published in some French journals that the Holy See would invite the Court of St. James to accredit an official representative at Rome is contradicted.

A circular addressed on May 21 by Cardinal Antonelli to the diplomatic body on the invasion of the Papal States says:—"As if the sacrilegious spoliation of the Legations in the States of the Holy See were not sufficient, we have now to add to it an incursion into the territory of Viterbo by an armed band of refugees from the adjacent parts of Tuscany."

This new outrage against the patrimony of the Church, by the aid of armed men who set out from a neighbouring State under the eyes of those who now rule the destinies of Tuscany, who there openly provided themselves with arms, and who were permitted, in violation of all international laws and of all the precepts of both divine and human law, to carry wherever they chose murder and pillage, will doubtless fill with just indignation the Catholic world and all Governments that love order and justice, and respect the right of nations. The Cardinal Secretary of State hastens to communicate this act of vandalism and of pillage to your Excellency, that you may be good enough to inform your Government of it, and to convince it that unless a reip is put with the aid of Potentates to such extraordinary audacity, altogether worthy of barbarous ages, they will have to deplore the fatal consequences, the responsibility of which will recoil on those who, laying aside all respect for right, are sapping the foundations of society."

AUSTRIA.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* announced shortly before the meeting at Baden that the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna had made such declarations to Count Rechberg as to the cause and object of the meeting that "all fears were removed."

In a telegram from Vienna we are told that "the motive for the movement of troops in Venetia is to be attributed to the new organisation of the army, by which its effective force will be reduced, and not reinforced, as is affirmed by the Sardinian papers. Since the peace of Villafranca the Austrian army in general has, for economical reasons, been reduced by more than two-fifths. It is officially asserted that, owing to their perfect regimental organisation, Austria would be able, in a fortnight, to bring into the field 600,000 men under arms. The artillery alone, which is at present undergoing a complete reorganisation, has been augmented on a large scale."

The Poles in Galicia have sent to their three countrymen at Vienna—Messrs. Starowiejski, Virasinski, and Polanski—called by the Emperor of Austria to take part in the Council of the Empire (Reichsrath) an address, in which they say:—

Nationality is the substance of life; it constitutes the existence of every people, and it has even been guaranteed to us Poles by special international treaties. We venture to hope, gentlemen, that you will take advantage of every opportunity to obtain the restitution to our country of the conditions of a national existence, which the authorities have hitherto refused to grant; and oblige us to use your best endeavours to render our Polish language the one to be used for purposes of instruction in all the schools and universities of our province, and to procure the privilege that in our district all business relating to judicial and administrative affairs may be carried on in the language of the country, in which also all the ordinances of Government may be published; in all meetings that may hereafter be assembled in the

provinces for the purpose of defining the organisation of parishes and districts, and of the province itself, the Polish language alone be admitted as the official language; and that the care we take to preserve our national traditions and monuments may not be construed into a mark of insurrectionary tendencies on our part.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

According to advices received from Syria, twenty-six villages have been burnt on Mount Lebanon. The Turkish Governor had sent some forces to Derelakmor, in order to put a stop to the attacks of the Druses in that locality. At Saidi, however, the Turkish soldiers are said to have supported the Druses, and to have participated in the massacre of the Christians. The French Consul at Saidi is reported to have intrenched himself within the enclosure of the Khan with all the Europeans. A French vessel was expected. Fresh advices announce the commission of murders and burnings by Bashibazouks.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that emissaries of both France and Russia are very busy stirring up disputes between the Maronites and Christians, in the hope that it will give them an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of Turkey on the plea of protecting Christians. He says, also, that at this moment M. Lesseps has 10,000 French soldiers in the very heart of Egypt, whom he has introduced as labourers for the Suez Canal.

In Bosnia, if we can believe a report in the *Nord* of Brussels, the Turks have delivered themselves up to a paroxysm of fury against the Christian inhabitants. Thousands of the latter have been thrown into prison without reason, and a dozen or two of the chief of them—priests and proprietors—have been cut off, it is supposed, by poison. It is probable that these atrocities are exaggerated.

AMERICA.

The Japanese Commissioners took leave of the President on the 5th, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the treatment they had experienced. The President, in reply, said that he considered their visit as historically important.

Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, had received diamond pins and snuffboxes from Queen Victoria and the Czar.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, with dates from that part of India to the 24th of May, has arrived. The dispute between Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Wilson had entered upon no new phase. An anti-income tax demonstration had been held at Madras, but in opposition to this expression of opinion must be noted the fact that the Rajah of Burdwan, "the greatest zemindar in Bengal," has written a letter in favour of Mr. Wilson's system of taxation. Public opinion in India appears to be greatly divided as to the effect of these measures.

A telegram from General Chamberlain's camp at Kanegeorum informs us that the people of that town, which is the capital of the Mahsood Wuzerees, had sent representatives to pray for terms of peace. Two days before the British troops had utterly defeated and broken the army of the Wuzerees, which, strongly posted on the hills and protected in front by stockades, had vainly attempted to defend the mountain pass which opened the way to Kanegeorum. The expedition may now be considered at an end.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence we have received from China is of so conflicting a nature that it is impossible to say with certainty whether the ultimatum has been accepted or not. The *China Mail*, which is the best-informed of the Hong-Kong journals, affirms confidently that it has not been rejected, and that the answer of the Chinese Court is conciliatory.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

The intelligence from Sicily is less exciting this week. Garibaldi appears to be occupied with the organisation of his army, and the administration of the portion of the island under his direction. The Neapolitan troops had not completely evacuated Palermo. Garibaldi is at present using all his efforts to promote the extension of the insurrectionary movement, and he has sent into the different provinces energetic agents charged to constitute insurrectional municipalities. M. Orsini, the Minister of War, has issued a circular for carrying into execution the levy en masse ordered by the Dictator. All men from seventeen to forty must before the 25th inscribe their names at the chief town of their commune, and they will receive within ten days from the date of inscription an order for their departure, pointing out the place to which they are to proceed in order to be incorporated in the regiments now being formed. Cannon have been cast, and thousands of pikes have been distributed amongst the people.

Another circular emanating from the same source, and issued in execution of a recent decree, announces that the imperious wants of war requiring the possession for the insurrectionary army of horses and beasts of burden, requisitions are to be made in the different communes of Sicily. The animals are to be delivered to commissioners appointed for the purpose, and according to a regulation decided by the War Department at Palermo.

The capture of two vessels bound to Sicily is confirmed. They had on board, it is said, 800 volunteers, 2000 muskets, 32 cannon, and 2,000,000lb. of powder. Both were taken into Naples by the Neapolitan cruisers.

It is said that the Sardinian Ambassador has demanded the restitution of the two steamers and their 800 passengers, as they had passports for Malta. Mr. Elliott, the English Ambassador, has supported this demand.

All the communes in Sicily have presented addresses requesting annexation to Piedmont. The clergy and aristocracy are at the head of the movement.

Two steamers bearing the American flag landed 3000 volunteers a few days since. *La Patrie* says that Garibaldi is only waiting the arrival of a dozen large American steamers, which have been purchased for Sicily, and on board which he means to try conclusions on the mainland.

We have received the following account of the insurrection in Catania, dated June 6:—

On the morning of the 31st of May, to the cry of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel!" a small body of armed men attacked the Royal troops in the city, nearly 2000 strong, consisting of infantry, horse, and artillery. For nearly eight hours they continued the combat, taking two guns from the Royalists; but wanting ammunition, and reinforcements of more than 2000 men approaching to support the Royalists, the insurgents were obliged to slacken their fire, and withdrew with a slight loss in killed and wounded, the loss on the part of the Royalists exceeding 300 killed and wounded. When the attack was over the troops set fire to various buildings; whether they had been fired from or not. Many houses were pillaged; the troops shot down every one they met in the street indiscriminately, whether rich or poor or sick, whether man or woman, robbing them afterwards. The library of the University has suffered considerably, many valuable books being destroyed. Many houses and shops were pillaged, and what could not be carried off was destroyed. The city having been placed in a state of siege, a military commission was appointed, and a disarmament ordered, when, to the astonishment of every one, on the night of the 3rd the troops withdrew, escorted by a steamer, carrying off, assisted by hired ships, all the portable articles and ammunition. General Clay did not omit clearing out the boxes of the "Ricevitori Generali" and "Cassa Provinciale." At the present moment Catania is left to its own resources, and has pronounced itself for union with Italy and for Victor Emmanuel.

The secret committee in Messina is in correspondence with Garibaldi. Important desertions from the Neapolitan army have taken place.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* admits that the Neapolitan fleet is thoroughly disaffected, and the crews mostly Garibaldian partisans.

A report that Mazzini had landed in Sicily is contradicted. It is said, however, that two bands of assassins have landed, with designs on Garibaldi's life.

Great preparations and also great trepidation were apparent at Naples; but one resolve seems to have been taken by the Neapolitan Government, namely to carry on the war against Sicily by instituting a blockade of the entire coast. The dismissal from the headship of Neapolitan police of the odious Ajossa is considered the most alarming feature in

the councils of that Court; forced to let fall the very keystone of the Government arch, which is not an *ave en ciel*. The banishment of Manisaleco from similar functions at Palermo only gave heart to the population; and when cowardice is manifested in the King's camarillas the national outbreak may be speedily looked for.

THE CONGRESS AT BADEN.

ALL parties seem to agree that the Baden Congress passed off satisfactorily. The interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Regent is described as having been extremely cordial, and the general result of the conferences with the German Princes is thought to be favourable to peace. The French Government journals, equally with the German ones, are very jubilant about the results of the interview; but there is good reason to believe that they were not exactly what the Emperor looked for. That the Prince Regent, who only consented to meet the Emperor when so much pressed that it would have been discourteous to have refused, did not mean to modify his policy in obedience to French dictation, is sufficiently indicated by a semi-official article in the *Prussian Gazette*, which, enveloped in much polite phraseology, has this significant phrase—that Prussia had no "new objects" in view. Now, we may be pretty sure that the Emperor's intention was to propose to the Prince Regent a course of policy, not merely new, but widely different from that which he as a German Sovereign has been hitherto following. It was a painful surprise to Napoleon III. to find that the Prince Regent had surrounded himself by all the Sovereigns of Germany (the Emperor of Austria only excepted) in testimony of his loyalty towards them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is hinted rather mysteriously among official people that the Baden interview, from which so much was expected, has turned out a failure—at least so far as concerns the privacy of the affair—and that one or two of the Ministers do not conceal their satisfaction, and probably attribute it to their not being permitted to be present. The Emperor proposed a quiet talk with the Prince of Prussia, with nobody by. The Prince of Prussia evidently had no taste for tête-à-tête conferences; and he had the greater part of Germany, as represented by its Princes, for witnesses."

The ostensible results of the Congress appear in an article in the *Moniteur*, and in the report of a speech addressed by the Prince Regent of Prussia to the German Sovereigns. The statement in the *Moniteur* is not very decided. The Emperor, we are informed, went to silence the unanimous concert of evil rumours and false appreciations, and to explain freely that his policy would never deviate from the principles of right and justice. It does not appear, however, that he succeeded in obtaining the assurances of the German Princes that they believed him. All that the official paper ventures to say is, that the visit will doubtless have a favourable result, and that the Emperor's words must have carried conviction into minds so noble. We also learn that the relations between the members of the assembly were more than courteous. Upon the whole, the *Moniteur* invites all to look upon this as a conference which consolidates the peace of Europe.

In his address to the other German Sovereigns who "assisted" at the congress the Prince Regent confined himself to very general terms. He said:—

"The maintenance of the integrity of Germany will always be my principal care. In pursuance of this object I shall not allow myself to be influenced even by the consideration that my ideas in the progress and aims of the Prussian and German policy are not shared by some confederate Princes. In order to come to some understanding, Austria has taken some steps to which I attach great value. Should an understanding be brought about, I shall communicate it to the German Princes."

The Prince Regent thus concluded:—"I shall continue the line of policy which I have pursued till now in reference to Prussia and Germany, and I hope that other German Governments will join me in this course of policy."

The King of Wurtemberg, in the name of the Federal Governments, returned thanks for the patriotic representation of the interests of Germany by Prussia. His Majesty also expressed a desire that an understanding should be brought about between Prussia and Austria. The Sovereigns offered their good offices for that purpose. The King of Wurtemberg informed the Prince Regent that the German government were occupied in drawing up a military convention, which adopts as nearly as possible the Prussian views on military organisation, and her proposals respecting reforms. His Majesty, in conclusion, said that the Federal Governments, on their part, expected that Prussia should take conciliatory steps in reference to German policy.

The Grand Duke of Baden then said that this declaration of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg could not be made in the name of all the Federal Governments, as several important Governments had not taken part in the discussions relative to the said military convention. Baden could not give her adherence to the Prussian proposals.

Our readers may gather some idea of the proceedings at the Congress from the following letter communicated to the *Independence Belge*:—

BADEN-BADEN, June 17.

Among the motives which seem to have induced the Emperor of the French to seek for an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia, his desire is quoted to prove, despite the policy more or less revolutionary which France is accused of favouring, or at least tolerating, in Italy, that Napoleon III. had not deviated from the European concert to take advantage of it. This assertion, which is believed in German political circles, I leave to your own appreciation. During the meeting the most strict etiquette has been observed. Early yesterday morning the Emperor paid his visit to the Prince Regent. The Emperor was on foot. The visit he made in the afternoon yesterday was for the Princess of Prussia.

It is said that a short discussion took place between Saxony and Bavaria as to who should have precedence. It was finally adjudged to the Prince Regent, who took precedence of the Kings. Yesterday, at dinner, the Prince Regent, who naturally could not take his wife down, asked the King of Bavaria to give his arm to the Princess of Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon took the Grand Duchess of Baden. Then followed the Prince Regent and the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, and the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Wiemar, the Dukes of Nassau and Coburg, the Prince of Hohenzollern and the Grand Duke of Baden, and lastly Prince William of Baden.

At the dinner-table the Grand Duchess of Baden sat between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Regent, opposite to her the Princess of Prussia, between the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony. The other Kings and Princes sat according to seniority.

At the tea party last evening different members of the Baden diplomacy were present, including the French Envoy at Karlsruhe, Viscount de Serre, and his wife, and other distinguished foreigners.

This morning at half-past seven o'clock the King of Saxony attended mass. The Emperor attended mass at eleven. The Emperor, accompanied by a numerous suite, and escorted by gendarmes, went to church on foot. The Emperor having expressed annoyance at being greeted with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" he was allowed to pass, the crowd keeping respectful silence. The Protestant Sovereigns attended divine service in the Lutheran Chapel.

Between three and four to day (Sunday) a conference was held at the Hotel d'Angleterre, in the King of Bavaria's rooms, at which were present the four Kings, the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, and the Duke of Nassau, that is to say, the Sovereigns of the States who were represented at the famous Wurzburg Conference in November last.

When the Emperor paid his visit to the three Kings' lodgings at the Hotel d'Angleterre, the King of Hanover was out. At 4 p.m. he drove up to the hotel in a phaeton and pair, and, without announcing himself, was conducted by a waiter to the King of Hanover's apartments. As the Emperor entered, the King, leaning on his valet's arm, came out of his sleeping apartment. The latter, not recognising the Emperor, asked how any person could be admitted without being announced. The waiter then announced "the Emperor of the French," and retired. The Emperor had brought with him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, which the King wore at dinner.

On leaving the King of Hanover the Emperor proceeded on foot to call upon the Duke of Nassau, lodged in a house belonging to the Hotel d'Angleterre.

One word respecting the King of Hanover. He arrived suddenly at Berlin on the 13th in strict incognito, and asked the Prince Regent if he would allow him to attend the Conference at Baden. The Prince Regent

The King of Hanover is blind

replied that he had neither to allow nor decline—the Conference was a free one. The King of Hanover at once notified his intention of attending, and the Prince Regent then thought it right to communicate the fact to the King of Saxony.

The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cordon of his order on the Prince of Hohenlohe-Sigmaringen.

I am assured that the Emperor, in his conversation with the Kings and other German Sovereigns, renewing the pacific assurances he gave to the Prince Regent, did not touch upon any other questions of general policy, nor even upon that of Italy.

Before dinner, which took place with the same ceremony as yesterday, at five o'clock, the Emperor wished to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Prussia, but it appears they were out. Between seven and eight o'clock the Prince Regent, the Kings of Hanover, of Bavaria, and of Saxony, called successively at Stephaniensbad to take leave. I did not observe the King of Wurtemberg, who, as you are aware, is a very old man. The Emperor took leave of the Sovereigns at a private party at the Duchess of Hamilton's after eight o'clock. The German Sovereigns were there unattended.

P.S. The Grand Dukes of Baden and of Weimar and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who were not present at the conference of the four Kings and of the Dukes of Nassau and of Darmstadt, held a conference of their own at the castle during the day. The Kings seem to have had a conference already on the 16th, between the visit which the King of Wurtemberg made to the Emperor in the morning and those of the Kings, which took place after one o'clock.

A late telegram from Baden says that "according to reliable information the final conference between the Prince Regent and the German Sovereigns before their departure has brought about a decisive agreement on those questions which refer to the relations of Germany with foreign countries."

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Princes who met at Baden-Baden:—The Prince Regent of Prussia and the Princess of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Nassau, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess Mary, Duchess of Hamilton, and the Prince and Princess of Furstberg.

It is apparent from the tone of the Vienna papers that the Baden meeting is looked upon with jealousy and dislike in Austria.

THE NEW FRENCH FRONTIER.

At a Council of Ministers held on Wednesday at Fontainebleau, under the presidency of the Emperor, M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the circular note which the French Government is about to address to the Powers who have signed the final act of Vienna, in order to demand their recognition of the new settlement of the French frontiers resulting from the accomplished fact of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. This note summarily recalls the circumstances under which the annexation was accomplished—viz., the spontaneous cession of those provinces by the King of Sardinia and the free expression of the wishes of the inhabitants by universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel expresses his confidence that such an act, accomplished in conformity with the generally admitted principles of public right and international law, will obtain the adhesion of all Europe—the more so because France is ready to renew before the European Areopagus the assurance that she intends to assume the obligations resulting from article 92 of the final Act of Vienna, referring to the neutralised districts of Faucigny and Chablais. The note says,—"That the good faith of the policy of France, and the friendly interest which she has always shown in regard to Switzerland, offer the best guarantees for the faithful accomplishment of such an engagement."

M. Thouvenel, in conclusion, distinctly hints that the Court of the Tuileries will not consent to any lessening of Savoyard territory in favour of Switzerland, although France accepts a European conference on the question. The note will be dispatched to London, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Madrid, and Lisbon.

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

We find the following in the *Indépendance Belge*:—

The Federal Council has addressed to its representatives at foreign Courts, under date May 23, a new note in reference to the Savoy question. It commences by stating exactly the terms of the last French proposition, the substance of which is as follows:—First, that France should cede to Switzerland a small range of mountains from Meillerie to the Col de Ferret. Secondly, France would engage not to keep any armed flotilla on the Lake of Geneva, provided that Switzerland consented to the same condition. Thirdly, she would undertake not to erect any fortifications on a certain portion of the territory limited by Mounts Vusche, Zion, and Salève.

The Swiss Government declares that these concessions are in no way satisfactory, and that they are neither of a nature to satisfy Switzerland nor to recompense her for the rights and advantages which, in 1815, were set apart and solemnly guaranteed to the Confederation by the neutralisation stipulated for the general interests of Europe. It considers the range from the Col de Ferret to Meillerie as worthless, because it would leave France in possession of all the lake below Meillerie, and would afford no line of retreat. As to the other offers of France, it maintains that the engagements which that Power is prepared to undertake are already imposed on her, France having acquired the provinces of Chablais, Faucigny, and Geneva, not as entirely independent provinces, but by the same title as Sardinia—i.e., "as portions of the territory for which Europe stipulated in behalf of Switzerland the same neutrality she had guaranteed to Switzerland herself." The Federal Council therefore maintains its original programme, and charges its diplomatic agents to urge a speedy meeting of a European Conference to settle the question.

A public subscription has been opened at Berne to send arms to Garibaldi.

MR. SUMNER IN THE AMERICAN SENATE.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, who was so brutally beaten in the Senate four years ago by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, revenged himself lately in the same body in the first speech which he has delivered since the oration that caused the former assault. This speech, entitled "The Barbarism of Slavery," is too remarkable to be passed by. It has attracted much attention, and is considered to have diminished the chances of the Republican candidate. The length renders it impossible for us to give more than an extract, but the following may be taken as a specimen of the whole:—

Look at it in the light of principle, and it is nothing less than a huge insult against the eternal law of God, involving in its pretensions the denial of all human rights, and also the denial of the Divine law, in which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest Atheism. Founded in violence, sustained only by violence, such a wrong must by a sure law of compensation blast the master as well as the slave; blast the lands on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists and the more completely it prevails must its blasting influences penetrate the whole social system. Barbarous in origin; barbarous in its law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous wherever it shows itself, slavery must breed barbarians, while it develops everywhere, alike in the individual and in the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of barbarism. In this character it is now conspicuous before the world. In undertaking now to expose the barbarism of slavery the whole broad field is open before me. There is nothing in its character, its manifold wrongs, its wretched results, and especially in its influence on the class who claim to be "ennobled" by it, that will not fall naturally under consideration. Slavery is a bloody touch-me-not, and everywhere in sight now blooms the bloody flower. It is on the wayside as we approach the national Capitol; it is on the marble steps which we mount; it flaunts on this floor. I stand now in the house of its friends. About me, while I speak, are its most sensitive guardians, who have shown in the past how much they are ready either to do or not to do where slavery is in question. Menaces to deter me have not been spared. But I should ill deserve this high post of duty here, if I which I have been honoured by a generous and enlightened people, if I could hesitate. Idolatry has been often exposed in the presence of idolaters, and hypocrisy has been chastised in the presence of Scribes and Pharisees.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA has resolved upon celebrating the next anniversary of her birthday (13th of July) with the Royal Family of Prussia.

THE NEW FRENCH PAMPHLETS.

POLITICAL pamphlets continue to pour from the French press, the most important that has appeared for some time being that of M. About on Prussia. The quidnuncs say copies of it were sent to Baden by the Emperor a day or two before he set out for that town. The drift of the pamphlet is to inspire Prussia with a desire to place herself at the head of Germany, to the exclusion of Austria—a Power of which M. About speaks with contempt. A few extracts will give a fair idea of M. About's drift:—

France and the Emperor have no other feelings than those of friendship towards the German nation. Whether the Germans know it or not, the friendship of a nation like our own is to-day of a certain value. The time is past in which the majority of Frenchmen, despoiled of their political rights for the benefit of a privileged few, vainly protested against the ruin of our influence and the oppression of our enemies. It is not by the speeches of a useless opposition in her Parliament, not by the cries of children in her streets, that France manifests her good intentions to those she loves; it is by acts. We have seen her soldiers penetrate to the remotest parts of the Black Sea to delay the fall of the Ottoman empire, while her diplomatists claimed for Turkey herself the civil and religious freedom of her Christian populations. The deliverance of the Moldavians and Wallachians, and their union into a nation possessing all political rights, solely by the influence of our friendship and without shedding of blood, has not been forgotten. Italy, our august mother in civilisation and the fine arts, has, under the auspices of France, entered on the path of independence and unity. It is our armies who have opened out the way in which she now marches alone under the guidance of Piedmont. If God allows this great work to be accomplished, and a nation of 26,000,000 of inhabitants is organised at our gates, France will take no offence. Faithful to her generous traditions, she will sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general welfare and for a peaceful future; for European order will not be firmly established until the day in which there shall be neither nationalities oppressed nor kings insupportable to their subjects.

Let Germany be reunited; France has no more ardent or dearer wish, for she loves the German nation with disinterested love. If we were possessed with that vulgar ambition of which its Princes accuse us we should not induce the Germans to enter on the path of unity. States divided among themselves are more easy to invade than when united, and *diviser pour régner* will always remain the maxim of conquerors. May Germany be united; may she form a body so compact that the idea of encroaching upon it will never present itself! France, which sees without apprehension an Italy of 26,000,000 constituted in the south, would not fear to see 32,000,000 of Germans form a great nation on her eastern frontier.

After a studied depreciation of Austria from a democratic point of view, M. About says:—

Prussia personifies German nationality, religious reform, commercial progress, constitutional liberalism; she is the greatest of really Germanic monarchies; consciences are there more free, enlightenment more widely spread, political rights more exclusive than in most other German States.

Were she to make up her mind to play the part of Piedmont the whole of Germany, with the exception of the Princes and squirearchy, would hasten to remove the obstacles in her way.

At the present time, especially, the Regent of the Kingdom, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, seems to be the object of a worship which borders on fanaticism. The granting of a few liberties, the manifestation of a few good intentions, a certain resistance opposed to the squirearchy; nothing more was wanting, the national impulse contributing its aid to place this Prince on a pedestal.

We are happy to discover that German unity has found its centre, its rallying-point; and nothing could be more agreeable to us than to behold the nation grouping itself around a firm and upright mind. If nothing occurs to put a stop to the progress of this pacific revolution it may be hoped that the Princes themselves, carried along by the movement of their people, will bow to the protecting spirit of Prussia, and that the unity of Germany will be effected without the shedding of a single drop of blood.

If the Prince Regent entertains the noble ambition of reigning legitimately over the whole of Germany, let him begin by recalling those exiles whose only crime was to have proclaimed the will of the nation at the dictation of universal suffrage. Let him do better still. Let him be the testamentary executor of the Parliament of 1849, as the Napoleons are the testamentary executors of the French Revolution!

Since the accession of Napoleon III., and especially since the annexation of Savoy, German publicists, perhaps even Princes themselves, have loudly expressed an unjust distrust against the policy of France. They will have it that we harbour the design of annexing the Rhenish provinces, and encroaching upon the soil of Germany. This ill-founded apprehension is so noisily manifested and so obstinately repeated that it might have suggested evil thoughts to us if we were less equitable. It is certain that if you address in the public street the meekest and most harmless individual in the world and say to him, "Sir, you wish to give me a slap in the face—don't attempt to deny it. I know that you wish to give me a slap in the face. Don't swear—I wouldn't believe your oath. You want to give me a slap in the face, but I am stronger than you are; I am not in the least afraid of you. I would crush you like a worm, and I dare you to give me that slap in the face." The meekest and most inoffensive man in the world would in the end find excellent reasons for giving what he is asked for, and his hand would spontaneously fall on the cheek of the man who had provoked him.

But no amount of provocation can turn France from the path she has chosen for herself. Whatever satisfaction peoples may feel in self-aggrandisement and in protecting themselves behind natural barriers, we have too much generosity and too much justice to think of conquering the territory of a foreign nationality. Would to Heaven that the Germanic Confederation were animated with the same spirit! She would neither have conquered the Grand Duchy of Posen, nor attacked Northern Schleswig, nor declared that Trieste is a German town. As for us, we fearlessly assert that Lorraine and Alsatia are both French, because they have proved it against the Germans themselves. We keep what belongs to us; we ask nothing more. We think that all the natural frontiers and all the watercourses in Europe are not worth, for the defence of our territory, a stream of Zouaves and foot chasseurs with leveled bayonets.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, strongly refutes the opinion that this pamphlet emanated from official inspiration.

Another pamphlet which has made some sensation is entitled "The Irish Question." Its authorship is attributed to M. Marie Martin, of the *Constitutionnel*. It is made up chiefly of extracts from O'Connell's agitation speeches and the authorities which he was in the habit of citing. It is assumed that "Saxon oppression" is to this hour as keenly felt as it was in the days of Henry II. or Cromwell, and that the bulk of the population thinks of nothing else than how to obtain deliverance from a foreign yoke. The "Great Deliverer," who, if he had not so many irons in the fire, would, perhaps, turn his attention to Ireland, is, of course, Napoleon III.—the only Sovereign who goes to war for an "idea." But the pamphlet, while apologising for the Emperor's non-intervention for the present, on account of his many occupations, is careful to say that the Irish mind, *en attendant*, is running upon Patrick the First, which, according to the pamphleteer, is the title conferred by the Irish people upon the French Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta. The "Irish Exodus" is pointed out as a striking piece of evidence of the mal-governement of England. The pamphlet would make its readers believe that all the emigrants were outcasts, turned out of house and home by cruel landlords, and that most of them died on board bad transport-ships provided by Government for the express purpose of killing them. The animus of this very ridiculous pamphlet is disclosed by the concluding lines, which are as follow:—

We do not yet ask for an intervention of Europe to restore to Ireland her national institutions. Europe cannot attend to everything at once. But we think that in no case would friendly remonstrances and counsels be better justified than in favour of this country, so unjustly treated, and which, in spite of its prolonged misfortunes, still possesses such a powerful vitality. The cause of Ireland, more than any other, deserves that Europe should apply to her these noble words of the Emperor, "France has an interest wherever there is a just and civilising cause to be served." It may be that the present political situation is not favourable to the hopes of Ireland; but the moment may come. Ireland has faith, and Ireland waits. It is enough for us to have shown that, whenever Europe likes to take it up, there is an Irish question.

Another ridiculous pamphlet on Ireland has since appeared, the title of which is "MacMahon, Roi d'Irlande."

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A Mr. B. F. Hall, left New London, Connecticut, on the 29th ult., on a new Arctic exploring expedition, in the region between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. Mr. Hall, who will be joined at Sussex Island by a crew of five Esquimaux, intends to make the exploration in a boat constructed expressly for him, and hopes to obtain further traces of the party which accompanied Sir John Franklin.

IRELAND.

THE POPE'S RECRUITS.—Archbishop Cullen's morning organ, the *Dublin News*, announces that the recruiting market is overstocked. "We are now in a position to state with authority," says this journal, "that such a number of Irish emigrants have already reached Italy that no more should think of proceeding there for the present. It is hoped that employment may, in some few weeks, be provided for a further arrival of them; but, until there is announcement to this effect from the proper sources, as we hope there soon will be, we trust our friends throughout the country will interpose to prevent the further departure of emigrants, which could only result in disappointment to themselves and inconvenience to those to whom they mean to tender their services." The same authority publishes a letter from the Eternal City in which we are informed that "the emigrants who have joined the army up to the present are stationed at Macerata, where they have been placed under the command of Captain Russell, a young Irish gentleman who has been for some years in the Papal army. He is bringing his recruits very rapidly under strict military discipline, and working them continually under the scorching Italian sun," which must be very pleasant for them. The *Wanderer* of Vienna publishes a letter from Ancona, dated the 6th, which may bear upon the above announcement that no more Irish need apply for admittance to the Papal army:—"The Irish yesterday had a fight among themselves, and wounded some of the gendarmes who interfered to separate them. The delegate has hitherto treated the Irish like princes, and their pretensions are, in consequence, unbounded. Every soldier insists on having his own room, table, &c. It is to be feared that, after all, the Pontifical Government will be under the necessity of requesting the Irish to go home again."

LORD PALMERSTON AND EMIGRATION.—The *Sligo Independent* states that in the course of last week a number of young persons from among the tenantry of Lord Palmerston in that county were dispatched as emigrants to Quebec:—"The party consisted of twenty men and twenty women, averaging from about eighteen to twenty-two years of age, the entire expense of their passage and outfit being defrayed by his Lordship. Each emigrant received a supply of clothes, and on their arrival on board the vessel at Liverpool a sum of money was given to enable them to proceed upon their journey, after their arrival in Quebec, to whatever district of country they may select for their destination. As these emigrants are invariably selected from the largest families on his Lordship's estate, the practice, which is put in force annually, is found to have a most beneficial effect, improving the condition of those who remain at home as well as those who go to seek their fortunes in one of the most flourishing of British colonies."

THE PROVINCES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HULL.—The premises of Messrs. Croskill's trustees, on the Bridlington side of the North-Eastern Railway station, was on Monday the scene of a fire which destroyed property to the value of nearly £25,000. The flames, after completely "gutting" the wheel department (a building about 60 feet wide and 130 feet high), spread to the flour-mill, where nearly 300 quarters of corn were stored; and not a grain could be removed. About 100 sacks of flour were saved, although a larger quantity was destroyed.

THE BIRMINGHAM FORGERY CASE.—John Plimley Edwards was brought before the Birmingham magistrates a few days since on a charge of forgery. This case has created a great deal of interest, the prisoner having moved in a respectable position of life. He fled the country after his forgeries came to light; and a few days since he was captured at Stockholm. He was committed for trial on the charge of forgery. His trade liabilities are said to amount to £74,000, besides his bill transactions, to the amount of £14,000.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A LOAN SOCIETY SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Seabrooke Chalkeley, a Wesleyan local preacher, and for some years secretary to the Liverpool Tradesmen's Loan Company, absconded on the 25th of May, and has not since been heard of. The directors have reason to conclude that the cause of his absence is a large deficiency in the society's funds, some say amounting to £5000, and while less sums are named, rumours place the amount as high as £20,000. It is stated that the defaulter has not ventured to trifle with the business in Liverpool; but that, taking advantage of the branch office in Manchester, where there were no resident directors, he contrived, by means of forged bills purporting to have been made by parties, now found to be fictitious, to become possessed of large sums of money. The directors placed in him the most implicit confidence, and it was not until recent disclosures in the Chancery Court, at St. George's Hall, that they were induced to make inquiries. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension, and a reward of £200 has been offered. Chalkeley has been declared a bankrupt.

STOPPAGE OF A BANK AT BILSTON.—The bank of Messrs. J. Foster and Co., at Bilston, in the South Staffordshire iron district, suspended payment on the 15th. This bank was established many years ago by Mr. Foster, in conjunction with a gentleman named Baldwin, but at the stoppage, and for some years previously, Mr. Foster was the sole principal. It was not a bank of issue. The London agents were Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Co. The liabilities will not, it is said, exceed £30,000, and there is reason to believe that the deficiency will be small.

MUTINY IN PORTLAND PRISON.—It appears there have been such alarming symptoms of rebellion at Portland Prison lately that it has been found necessary to increase the number of soldiers at that place, as well as to station a ship of war there. The convicts number 1600, of whom 500 are undergoing penal servitude for life. The report says that a plot has been discovered the object of which was to murder the Governor, Captain Clay, during one of his regular rounds of inspection, and thus obtain the keys of the prison. It is also said that they further entertained the intention of setting fire to the establishment. Another report is to the effect that a great body of the convicts intended making a rush to the doors and forcing egress when they were opened to admit provisions.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A fearful boiler explosion took place at Winthorpe, near Newark, on Friday week, by which Mr. Ingledew, a millwright, sacrificed his own life, and that of one of his workmen, a man named Gregory. Apparently for the purpose of getting additional power, Mr. Ingledew directed his man to put the valve down, and the moment he did so explosion took place. The boiler had been in use many years. Mr. Ingledew and Gregory were both fearfully scalded, but they managed to creep out of the boiler-house through the coalhole. The former died about half-past one o'clock the same night, and the latter expired shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.—An accident of an alarming nature, endangering the lives of two colliers, occurred on Friday last at one of Messrs. Dixon's pits at Tipton. Two men, named Thomas Davis and Samuel Evans, were engaged in a part of the pit about nine o'clock in the morning, when an immense mass of coal and dirt gave way above them, and buried them several yards deep. Upon the noise of falling coal being heard, the men from other parts of the pit at once hastened to the spot, and on it becoming known that the two men were beneath, a surgeon was sent for, and the workmen at once commenced clearing away the coal. A report reached the top that seven or eight men were buried, and a scene of great excitement ensued, the families of those engaged in the mine assembling in great numbers at the mouth of the pit. After working vigorously from nine o'clock until between four and five in the evening, the two sufferers were released from their perilous position. Contrary to the expectations of those present, the men were alive, but insensible. They were dreadfully bruised and disfigured. A surgeon having been summoned animation was restored in both men.

THE NORWICH PROSELYTISM CASE.—This case, which was to have come on for further hearing at Norwich on Monday last, has been postponed till next Monday, when Mr. Serjeant Shee will attend for Canon Dalton, we hear. Endeavours have meanwhile been made to apprehend the priest who advised young Vansittart to "cut and run." The name of this man has been spelt Giugini; but, in a police description which has been issued, and in which a handsome reward is offered for information likely to lead to his apprehension, he is referred to as "Eugénie, a Roman Catholic priest of the Jesuit persuasion." Father Eugénie, who, it is stated, is not an Italian, but a Spaniard, is further described as a "foreigner between forty and fifty years of age; stout, about five feet two inches high, with greyish hair; occasionally wears a wig, and has deep black eyelashes, black, small eyes, and Roman nose." His dress is particularised as "a dark blue coat, check trousers, and Italian hat." It was at first stated that no one but Master Vansittart had seen this "mysterious stranger" in the neighbourhood of Rackheath; but it appears that some such person was noticed in the village by several persons; and, so far as the investigation has yet proceeded, nothing has transpired to discredit Master Vansittart's story. There has been a good deal of letter-writing about the case. Mr. Bowyer writes to absolve himself from the imputation of having been concerned in the affair, and to cast discredit upon the existence of Father Eugénie. He does not believe in priests who creep under hedges, and wear long blue cloaks and Italian hats.

THE LOST TRAVELLER SCHLAGEINTWEIT.—The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"We are happy to have it in our power to state that two servants of the late M. A. Schlageintweit (Mahomed Ameer and Morad by name) have succeeded in discovering the remains of their unfortunate master, besides all the valuables which belonged to him. They communicated the fact to the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, and have been told, in consequence, that if, on the opening of the passes in the course of this month, they bring in the remains of the murdered savant and all his valuables, they will receive a bonus of 200rs. each."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Not many days ago a meeting took place between the Emperor and Empress of the French and a lady who, belonging, perhaps, more to the past than to the present, has been one of the most interesting amongst the Sovereigns of Europe.

Returning from Nice, where she had been passing the winter in the hope of benefiting her long-failing health, Alexandra Feodorowna, the Dowager Empress of Russia and wife of the late Emperor Nicholas, made a short stay in Lyons, and while at her hotel was visited by Napoleon III. and his Empress, who had journeyed from Paris for the purpose of paying her this compliment. It may be supposed that this meeting and the subsequent breakfast at the Hotel de Ville will be the means of smoothing over the former refusal of the present Empress of Russia to meet the Consort of the Imperial Ruler of France.

Born in July, 1798, Frédérique Louise Wilhelmine, the daughter of the patriotic Queen Louise of Prussia, had probably some early intimation of the high destiny to which she was to be raised, since the Emperor Nicholas was only in his nineteenth year when, after making a grand tour and visiting England, he proceeded homeward by way of Berlin, where he was betrothed to this daughter of Prussia. On the 13th of July, 1817, they were married, and, if a true and mutual affection could alone have secured happiness, such a life might have been predicted for them. As it was, however, though this affection was beyond dispute, the strong will and restless energy of the Emperor Nicholas were too violent to secure for his wife that calm and rest which her delicate health and weaker constitution seemed to require. The very responsibilities which her accession to the throne of Russia entailed, seemed at once to affect her too deeply; and, although she passed her life in the endeavour to perform all the duties required of her, it would seem it was at the expense of her own peace. Amidst all her physical weakness the love of her Imperial husband was sufficiently manifest. When she was confined to her chamber no other hand than his was permitted to administer food and medicine. Constantly at her bedside, he was unremitting in his attention and devotion; but, when once she had regained health and strength, his was not the nature to comprehend the delicacy of an invalid, and he would at once determine upon some reaction consistent only with his own iron strength. Fêtes, journeys, and long excursions were the means he always proposed for her perfect recovery; and it may scarcely be necessary to remark that the journeys of a man who travelled not less than 4000 miles every season were little calculated to ameliorate a condition peculiarly requiring rest and retirement. The Empress loved him too well, however, not to make the attempt; and, as she could only remain near him by joining in these excursions, she endured all the consequences of the excitement and fatigue till she became again prostrate. A writer, in describing her appearance nineteen years ago, says:—"Faded before her time, and so weak that, it is said, she cannot live long, her person gives the idea of a passing shadow, or of something that belongs no more to earth." It is strange that, notwithstanding all this, the weak and failing woman—the loving and beloved wife who had borne five children to Russia—has lived to be a widow; and that five years after the death of the man who seemed to be

the impersonation of physical and Imperial power she should yet survive. The appearance of the Dowager Empress of Russia is at once calm, dignified, and benevolent; her general expression, however, is one of deep suffering, supported with admirable patience; and it may be that her afflictions have taught her to feel for the distresses of those to whom her bounty has been so often and so liberally extended in true and unostentatious charity.

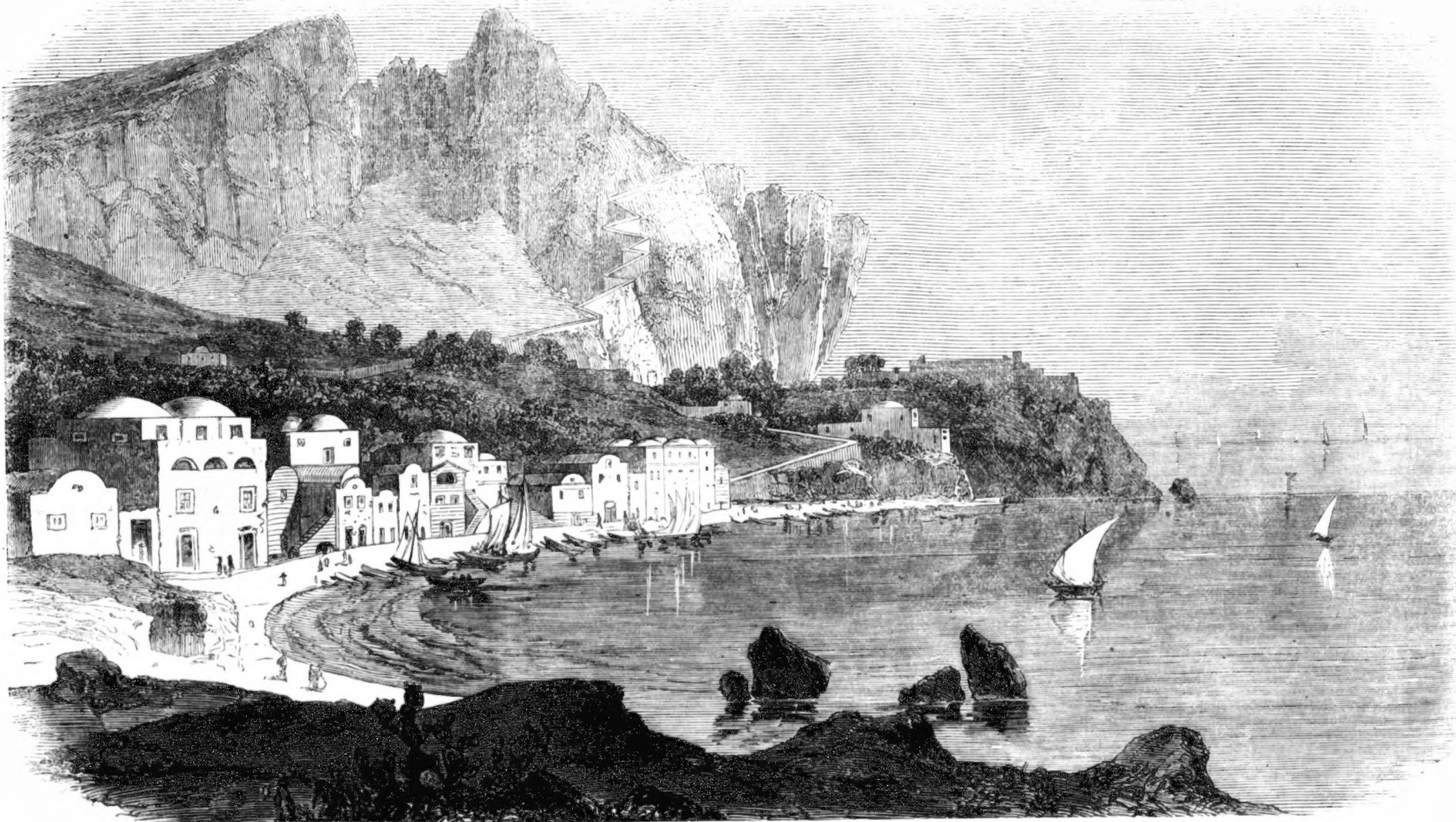
THE MARINA GRANDE, CAPRI.

The little island of Capri, situated at one extremity of the Bay of Naples, is usually reached from the Neapolitan capital by way of Castellamare, between which places a railroad has been several years in existence. From Castellamare to Sorrento the journey may be performed by coach, and at the latter place a boat can be engaged, which in the course of three or four hours will deposit the traveller at the "Marina Grande"—the only convenient landing-place on the island; for at all other points the coast of Capri presents a lofty range of rocky heights rising perpendicularly from the sea. The Marina Grande—a View of which is subjoined—is exactly opposite to the city of Naples; and a certain amount of traffic is carried on between the two places. Capri, for instance, supplies Naples with fish and wine, and receives from it, in return, vegetables and grain. At the western extremity of the little bay there is a projecting rock, picturesquely crowned by a ruined castle. On a level height above this eminence, and surrounded by gardens, is the small town of Ana Capri. From this place, by an easy ascent, the highest point of the island is gained. This is Monte Solare, 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a magnificent and extensive prospect.

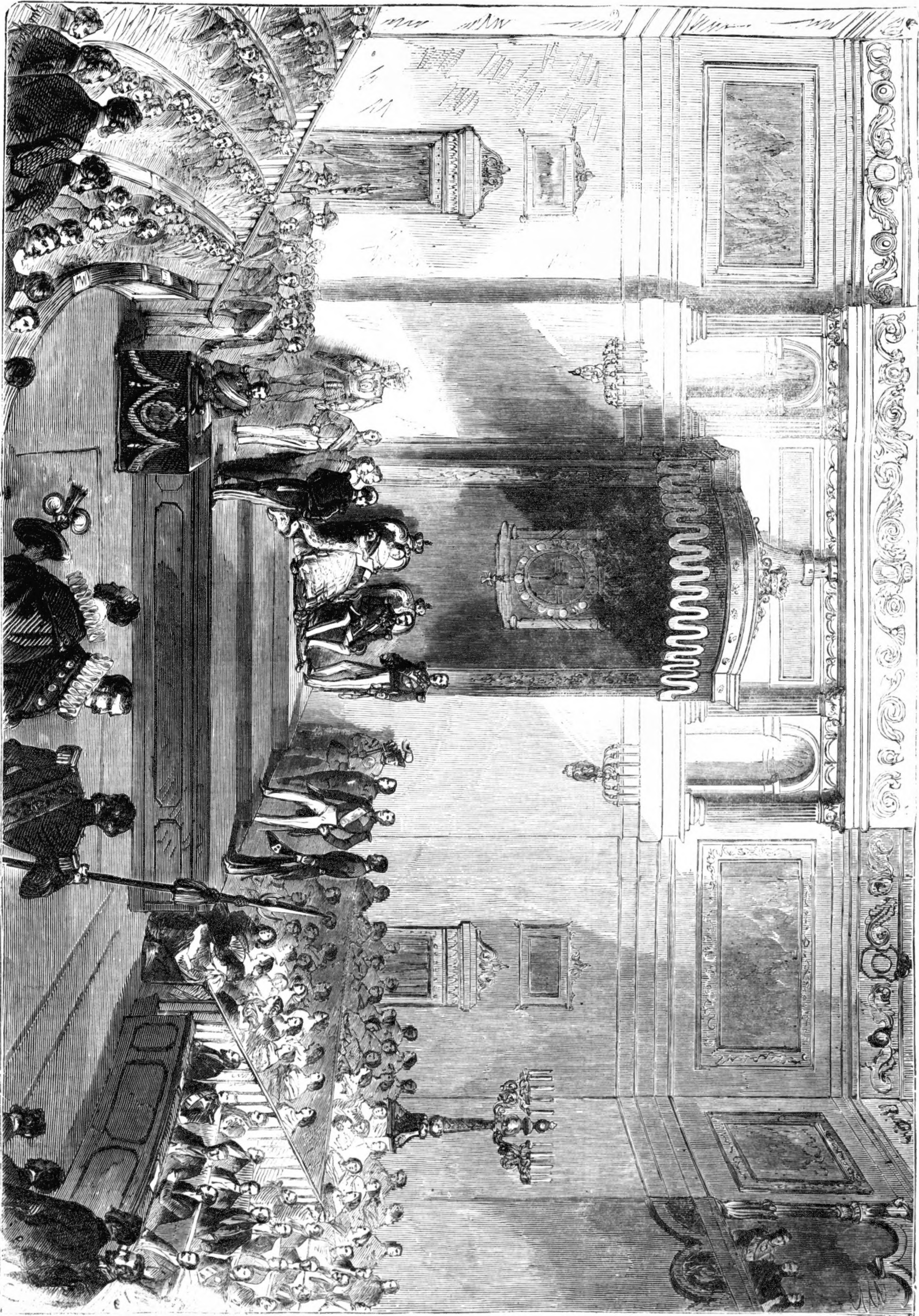
Capri has one or two attractions sufficient to induce foreigners who find themselves at Sorrento to pay the island a visit. The chief of these is a cavern, known as the Blue Grotto; and the next in popularity is the Villa of Tiberius, the ruins of which are discernible a considerable distance out at sea. All that now remains of the splendid structure is a labyrinth of arches, and subterranean galleries and chambers, most of which are now converted into stables or mangers. Fragments of marble columns, capitals, and friezes, lie scattered about here and there. The walls of some of the chambers still retain remains of ancient stucco, and on the ground are fragments of mosaic. On the highest pinnacle of the ruins there has been built a little chapel called "Santa Maria del Tocco."

Though the soil of the island is for the most part rocky and barren, yet Capri contains abundance of beautiful gardens, where vegetation flourishes luxuriantly. The terraced plantations are covered with olives and lofty carob trees. Fig, chesnut, and almond trees thrive well in Capri; and the orange and citron trees attain to extraordinary size. The vine likewise flourishes luxuriantly, and the grapes grown here produce the celebrated Capri wine so highly esteemed in Naples. Very numerous, likewise, is the gigantic cactus, whose fruit—the Indian fig—forms the principal food of the poor people. This tree imparts a certain African character to the landscape in Capri. The little whitewashed houses also partake of the Moorish style. They have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants walk about, and even receive their visitors. On Sunday evenings the whole population of the town is assembled on the roofs of the houses, singing, making merry, and dancing to the sound of their tambourines. But, after all, the lower class of people here have little opportunity for recreation, for on week days they are closely engaged at their work. The men are for the most part employed in fishing on the African coast; though some of the more daring follow the precarious avocation of diving for coral.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—(FROM THE PICTURE BY WINTERHALTER.)



THE MARINA GRANDE, ISLAND OF CAPRI.



THE OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

OPENING OF THE CORTES AT MADRID.

RECENT news from Spain announces the opening of the Cortes at Madrid, and by a people like ourselves, who are witnessing the gradual disappearance of all pomp or display in our public State ceremonies, very little idea can be entertained of the pageantry which accompanies this august occasion amongst the Spaniards. Not only do the members of the Court appear clothed in all the splendour to which their ancient lineage and high social position entitles them, but the costumes worn by the various functionaries are copied from those of the times when the offices were created, and this, in conjunction with the quaint forms of the numerous equipages, drawn by horses who seem to suffer from the weight of their gorgeous trappings, presents a scene alike strange and magnificent. The numberless carriages and horsemen, the brilliant dresses, the steeds with harness heavily ornamented with gold and gems; the long balconies filled with elegantly-dressed women, whose glancing eyes peer over or beneath the long line of fans which wave and rustle in the hot, still air; the garlands, flags, and branches decorating the houses, seem like a resuscitation of the gorgeous pageantry of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." The streets through which the Queen passes are covered in with bright awnings, that the sun's rays may not light too warmly on the head of her Majesty. But, after all, there is something immeasurably more noble, real, and dignified in the quiet and almost solemn proceeding by which our own Queen announces the opening of the British Parliament.

Our illustration represents the Queen of Spain in the act of reading her address to the Chamber. The chair on her left is occupied by the King, and the throne is surrounded by the Ministers of State. On the left of the throne are the seats occupied by the ladies of the Court and the nobility. The apartment itself is of noble dimensions and richly ornamented, the magnificence of the whole scene being heightened by the rich gilding with which the hall is adorned.

It is long perhaps since in the annals of Spain there has been recorded a speech more gratifying to the national glory, while at the same time it announces the complete establishment of peace.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 135.

STRANGERS IN THE LOBBY.

LOUNGING against one of the tall brass candelabra in the lobby one day last week, looking out for a "subject for our 'Inner Life,'" we were suddenly startled by the appearance of a strange-looking body of men filing through the doorway. They were led by a man well known here, whom we shall call, *pro hac vice*, "Mottle-face." He marched at their head, and when he had got them into the lobby he marshaled them by the help of the police in one corner. At first we were at a loss to know who and what these men were, and what was their object. Their leader we knew, as we have often seen him here before, "but who has he got with him?" we said to ourselves. A steady gaze, however, soon revealed to us who these gentlemen were, and we were not long in guessing their business. They were evidently your "Israelites indeed," Caucasians of the true stamp, belonging to that race of men which Disraeli says "have defied exile, massacre, spoliation, the degrading influence of the constant pursuit of gain, and which, owing to the unpolluted current of their Caucasian structure and to the segregating genius of their lawgiver, have not yet been absorbed among those mixed races who presume to persecute, but who periodically melt away and disappear, while their victims still flourish in all the primeval vigour of the pure Asian breed." In short, reader, they were Jews from Houndsditch, Petticoat-lane, Rag-fair—Jew dealers in old clothes, new clothes, or old new revived. There was no mistaking their race, for they bore the heraldry of their descent upon their faces; whilst their general appearance, their varied garments—not old nor new, but old made new—gave equally good evidence of their calling.

REFLECTIONS.

The denizens of the far East appeared strangely out of place in the lobby of the House of Commons. None of them probably were ever there before, for they stared about them with just that sort of curiosity mixed with wonder which you may see in the crowds of people at Hampton Court on Whit-Monday. One of them we noticed handling the massive brass candelabrum which towered up in their midst, and spanning with his hand its pillars, and tapping them to discover whether they were solid. He was most likely estimating its weight, calculating its cost, and wondering "how much it would fetch as old brass." This man was probably a "dealer in marine stores" as well as "an old clo." The presence of these men in such a place could not but give rise to curious reflections in our mind. Four thousand years ago there was a great prince in Arabia to whom it was promised "I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven and as the sands upon the seashore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." Well, all this has come, and much of it is gone. "The seed of Abraham" has been multiplied as the stars of heaven, and as the sand of the seashore; it has possessed the gate of its enemies, and in it all nations have been and are even now blessed; and for 1800 years, in fulfilment of another prophecy, it has been "scattered through all nations." But still it exists, and "owing," as Mr. Disraeli informs us, to "segregating genius of the lawgiver," it exists as a perfectly separate race; for of this race are the men before us. It is probable that these men, having suffered from the degrading influence of the constant pursuit of gain, were incapable of reflection, or they might have had some serious and not uninteresting suggestions whilst standing there. "This building of Sir Charles Barry," they might have reflected, "is a grand structure, no doubt, but not so grand as that temple in which our forefathers worshipped. This Gothic architecture is considered ancient, but it has originated, decayed, and revived again since our temple was destroyed. These members who are entering the House are proud of the antiquity of their lineage; but what is their lineage to ours? Our lineage was ancient before theirs began, and our ancestors were Kings and Princes, and we had cities and towns, and great generals, and poets, and prophets, when their ancestors were naked savages. They despise us, but they are beholden to us for their laws; the sacred books which they read are ours; and the founder of their faith was one of our race." But they had no such reflections as these, we may be sure; for though they have not been destroyed they have been degraded and debased by "the constant pursuit of gain," and they looked upon all the wonders which they saw with the eye of a huxter rather than that of a philosopher.

WHAT WAS THEIR OBJECT?

These, then, were the men whom we saw. Their object in coming here was this:—A bill had been brought into the Lords, and passed, to suppress Sunday trading, and now it had arrived at the House of Commons to run its career there. The bruit of this bill had penetrated into the far East—Houndsditch, Petticoat-lane, and Rag-fair—and had caused no small stir in those remote regions; and this was a deputation sent to the House to guard the interests of the traders in that quarter, to canvas members, and to take any other steps which the sagacity of their leader might suggest to defeat this obnoxious measure. "Stop Sunday trading! Why, we should then lose two days in the week. Besides, Sunday is our best day." There was grumbling in Petticoat-lane, there was agitation in Rag-fair, and this was the result:—Mottle-face was sent for and "retained," a petition was drawn and signed, a deputation was organised; and here they are.

THEIR LEADER.

The leader (for we must not forget him) is not a Jew. What his normal employment is we know not; but whilst Parliament is sitting he employs his time and talents in this way. When he hears of a grievance about to be inflicted by legislation he hastens to the aggrieved, offers his services, gets up petitions, marshals deputations, canvasses members, and, in short, acts as "Parliamentary agent" in jobs which the higher branches of the profession would not condescend to touch. A singular personage is this gentleman, and, as he stands in the lobby with that mottle-face of his, dirty hands and soiled garments, you would never dream that there is anything in this man to fit him for this business; but there is, for he has sagacity, ready wit, a voluble tongue, and

plenty of assurance. At election times he is, we have heard, a great card, and his services are always in request; for he can make a speech, sing a good song, tell a good story, knows all the lanes, alleys, and out-of-the-way places where there are votes, is up to all moves, and, in short, is just the sort of man to do that kind of work at an election which is necessary to be done, but which your regular election-agent does not like to touch. When Lord Llanover (Sir Benjamin Hall) was member for Marylebone, Mottle was one of his accredited or non-accredited agents, and has often been seen in the lobby holding, as it were, the lofty Baronet by the button.

HIS STORY.

We have said that Mottle can tell a good story. Well, lately, at an election dinner in the borough of Southwark, on "t'other side of the water," he was present. It was not, of course, a gathering of the élite, but rather of the *profanum vulgus*; and after the feed had gone off, and the pipes and pots had come on, and the smoke had begun to gracefully curl, Mottle was called upon for a speech, and "in course," as he would say, he answered the call; and, though no reporters were present, we have, through the kindness of a friend of retentive memory, been able to secure a story which he introduced into that speech, and now present it to our readers, prefacing it, however, with this information, that it is a variation of a capital story of Cobbett:—"Jim Buggins had a donkey; Jim built the donkey a shed attached to his home; the shed and house were worth together £10 a year, and therefore gave a vote for the borough. Jim afterwards sold his donkey, and pulled down the shed, and the vote was gone; and the question was who's vote was it—Jim's or the donkey's?" Roars of laughter followed this story; but when some one in stentorian voice called out, "You mean which jackass?" "the scene," as our friend reports, "begged description." And no wonder. Such, then, is the leader of these men: a curious character; but, it seems, not without a place and use in the strange imbroglio which we call society. Society, like Nature, takes up and utilises the queerest substances, and finds something for Mottle-face to do.

MOTTLE AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Here, then, are these men; and now let us watch their operations. See, Mottle darts, or rather shuffles, to the centre of the lobby, pounces upon a member whom he knows, and brings the honourable gentleman to the corner. As he approaches every hat flies off, the honourable gentleman courteously lifts his own, takes the memorial, reads it, utters a few words, bows, backs out, and retires. And this scene is repeated over and over again. But the grand coup of the morning was the securing of Lord John Russell. We saw his Lordship enter the lobby, and wondered whether Mottle would venture to tackle the noble Lord; but we did not wonder long, for no sooner did he catch a sight of Lord John than he shuffled up to his Lordship with all the ease, though not with the ceremony, of a courtier, introduced his subject, and in another moment had the noble Lord in the corner in the very middle of the crowd. This was a great achievement—will add no little to Mottle's fame in the East, and be the talk of Houndsditch back parlours for many days to come.

AND DISRAELI.

But the greatest success of Mottle was, perhaps, that which he achieved in the evening. We were lounging in our old place about eight o'clock when, suddenly turning round, we saw Mottle and Disraeli in the centre of the lobby, and we shall not soon forget the picture. The deputation this time stood apart, and left their leader to manage this delicate business alone. Unfortunately, no photographic apparatus could be brought to bear upon this group; neither do we possess the art of sketching; and, as to words, they are wholly ineffective to bring the scene before our readers. For how can words paint this singular scene—the cool impudence of Mottle, in his greasy habiliments, as he looked up and, with finger upon finger, volubly explained the grievance of his clients, and the quiet, sardonic smile which came over the face of the leader of her Majesty's Opposition as he looked down and listened to the statement? The interview lasted only for a minute. Mr. Disraeli, as far as we were able to learn, did not reply to the statement nor make any remark, but just listened, smiled grimly, and then retired. But it was a great achievement for Mottle, and, when he returned to his clients, and they learned who it was that he had spoken to, they lifted up their hands with astonishment at his daring, and there was for a time a gabble as of Babel in the corner.

THE SABBATH BILL.

The bill which these dwellers in the East came to oppose did not pass the first reading. It was opposed on technical grounds by Mr. Digby Seymour, and, as the point of objection was novel, the bill was laid aside for a fortnight to give the Speaker time to consider the objection. The point is this:—In the bill there is a clause which enacts that the fines to be paid by offenders shall go in aid of the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Force. Now, as the expenses of this force are paid in part by the Exchequer, Mr. Digby Seymour holds that by this clause the House of Lords (for be it observed that this bill was sent down by the Lords) has taken upon itself to propose a "grant of an aid to the Crown," which proposition is contrary to a standing order of the House of Commons, and a direct infringement of its privileges. It is a nice point, and how the Speaker will decide remains to be seen. However, the bill will certainly not pass the Commons; for, if the objection should be over-ruled and the bill should proceed, it will surely be thrown out on a division. Indeed, the bill is a bad bill. It attempts the impossible. It gives enormous power to the police, and, whereas it proposes to stop trading on Sunday in some articles, it legalises the sale of others. It would be a good thing, no doubt, if all shops could be closed on Sunday and trading stopped; but it is very questionable whether this can be done by further legislation.

HOW MANUFACTURED.

This bill was brought into the Upper House by Lord Chelmsford; but it is not his bill. He neither originated it nor drew it; it was got up by one of those active, bustling men, a sort of Parliamentary agent of the lower kind, who get their living by this sort of thing. Their plan is to listen for complaints against the law, and when they think these complaints have risen sufficiently high they go to the complainers, propose to remedy the evil by legislation, get up subscriptions for the cost, pay some lawyer to draw up a bill, and pocket the balance. Sometimes they succeed, and sometimes they fail to pass their measures; but, however this may be, they are themselves always on the right side. Some of our readers may be surprised at this peep into the "Inner Life" of the House, and be shocked at these men's proceedings; but there is really nothing very wrong in them, or at all events nothing contrary to Parliamentary practice; for do not railway surveyors, contractors, agents, and lawyers constantly do the same? Of course they do. Indeed, a vast proportion of the private and public bills introduced by private members originate in this way. And we may add that, whilst the majority of these measures fail, some very good practical legislation has occasionally been secured to the country by these means. There is, however, one obvious evil in the plan—to wit, it gives these promoters of bills a direct interest in their failure, because if a bill is thrown out they can set up another subscription to bring it in again; but if it succeed their occupation, as far as that bill is concerned, is gone. It is said that there are men who have lived upon a single bill for several years.

EXODUS OF THE JEWS.

When the news came out of the House that the bill was stopped, there was great agitation in the corner; Mottle rushed forward to learn whether the news was authentic, and for a time there was infinite babblement, gesticulation, and confusion of tongues. At length, however, headed by their redoubtable leader Mottle, the motley group filed out, and took wing back to their quarters to tell there all the wonders that they had seen, and to dilate upon the wonderful prowess of their leader. But most likely they stopped on the way to refresh, for watching in that lobby must have been dry work; and besides they had, as Sam Weller would have said, to "hordit the accounts," and to settle with their leader. We hope they paid him liberally, for he did his work well.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NAVY ORDINANCE.

Lord DE GREY and RIBON, in reply to questions from Lord Camperdown, stated that no rifled cast-iron guns had been delivered to the Navy, as the Armstrong guns were not of cast iron; that cast-iron guns had been hooped and rifled upon the "shunting plan," at the suggestion of Sir W. Armstrong, but the experiment had proved a failure; and that the Ordnance Select Committee had not been consulted before these guns were rifled. He also explained the position of Sir W. Armstrong in regard to the works at Elswick and to the Government.

THE UNION OF BENEFICES.

The Union of Benefices Bill, after an amendment to the first clause, proposed by the Bishop of London, extending the operation of the bill to the suburbs of any town, was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, at a morning sitting, resumed in Committee the consideration of the clauses of the Annuity-tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTURBANCES.

In the evening, on the motion for adjournment till Monday, among the subjects incidentally discussed,

Lord A. CHURCHILL asked for information respecting the recent disturbances in New Zealand, and what course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue. He stated facts to show the cause of the disturbances, and the difficulties which regular troops encountered in operating against the native tribes. He likewise suggested means of preventing the recurrence of such disturbances.

Mr. O. PORTER said he could not add much to the statement of Lord A. Churchill, or to the accounts which had appeared in the newspapers. He thought that it would be premature to pronounce any opinion regarding the conduct of the military authorities in the transaction. In this unhappy dispute there was reason to believe, he said, that the Governor of the colony was in the right.

Mr. ADDERLEY thought that what had occurred showed the wisdom of leaving the colonists to defend themselves.

Captain Jervis, Mr. Childers, and Colonel Lindsay dissented from the views of Mr. Adderley; and Mr. S. Herbert appealed to the sense which the colonists had evinced of the value of British regular troops.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

The other subjects comprehended the conduct of the Poor Law officials in the arrest and forcible removal of a poor Irishman from the hospital of St. Pancras; the uniform valuation of lands and tenements in England; the arrangements since the death of Sir C. Barry to complete the Houses of Parliament and the adjacent buildings; additional seats in Kensington-gardens and the parks; the iron railing round the statue of King Charles I. at Charing-cross; the communication between Sir C. Wood and the Indian Council on the subject of the abolition of the local European Army in India; and the boats and piers at the Holyhead station. The first of these subjects—the condition of the Irish poor in this country returned to Ireland—was revived at intervals during the discussion, several members bearing testimony to the severity with which the Poor Law operated upon pauper natives of Ireland, and to the necessity of an alteration of the law. The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Colonel LINDSAY moved an address to the Crown praying for the reconsideration of the eleventh clause of the Army medical warrant of October, 1858, as far as related to its retrospective application to the medical officers at that time serving in the ranks affected, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service, the object of the clause being the retirement of deputy-inspectors and surgeon-majors at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. S. HERBERT urged that the rule was necessary and required to be a general one, and stated that every opportunity was used of giving these retired medical officers such stationary positions as they were fitted for, as at Chelsea Hospital.

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. BUTT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and declare the law relating to votes given for a disqualified candidate at Parliamentary elections.

MONEY BILLS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Selling and Hawking on Sunday Bill,

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR interposed, and said that there were clauses in the bill which inflicted pecuniary penalties under certain circumstances which went in aid of the public revenue, and this rendered the bill in the nature of a money bill, and therefore a question of privilege arose as to whether such a bill could be originated in the House of Lords.

Mr. BRIGHT thought an opportunity should be given for consideration by the Speaker, and therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

The SPEAKER expressed his desire to have time to consider his opinion on a point of such importance.

The debate was then adjourned for a fortnight.

The Tithe Commutation Bill passed through Committee.

Other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRANCE AND NAPLES.

Lord BROUGHAM asked her Majesty's Government whether there was any truth in a report which had been current for the last two days that France either had dispatched, or was about to do so, a large military force to Naples, exclusive of the naval force of seven vessels of war which she now had in the Neapolitan waters?

Lord GRANVILLE said there was no foundation whatever for the report that French troops had been sent to Naples, as such a course would be inconsistent with the declaration of the Emperor of the French that his policy in regard to Naples was one of non-interference.

After some other business the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was resolved that upon every succeeding Friday during the remainder of the Session orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion, Government orders having priority.

ARMY AFFAIRS.—RECRUITING FOR THE POPE.

Mr. M'EVOT moved an address to her Majesty to order that officers in the Army promoted from the ranks may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks in the same manner as is now permitted to paymasters and quartermasters, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the Royal warrant of 1858, regulating the retirement of combatant officers in the Army and Ordnance corps.

The motion was seconded by Colonel DUNN.

Mr. S. HERBERT pointed out the distinction to be drawn between officers promoted from the ranks and paymasters and quartermasters (who were selected on the ground of certain qualifications), as well as the advantages which an officer obtained when raised from the ranks. He thought it would not be wise to extend the rule as proposed.

The motion, which was supported by Colonel Dickson and Colonel Lindsay, was negatived.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved a resolution, "That it is unjust to the officers of cavalry, and not creditable to the country, that a stoppage should be made from their pay of 8s. 6d. per horse per day for forage;" but the decision upon the previous motion interposed an objection in point of form to the resolution being put.

Mr. JAMES called attention to the enlistment now going on in Ireland to furnish the Pope with troops in Italy, and asked the Government what measures they had adopted, or intended to adopt, and what official communication they had received upon the subject. It should be known, he observed, whether the Government had not the power to prevent this flagrant violation of an Act of Parliament, or whether they tacitly sanctioned the proceeding, dépôts being established in London, and persons being openly enlisted for what was termed the army of the Pope. The law upon the subject was perfectly clear, and as to evidence, if one tithe of the statements published were true, there was abundant evidence to support a prosecution under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. CARDWELL stated the course which the Government had taken in this matter. As soon as they had reason to believe that persons were about to violate the law they ordered a warning to be published of what was prohibited, and ordered the law to be enforced by the constabulary, whose reports were regularly submitted to the legal advisers of the Crown; but there had not been a single case in which they had considered it possible for the Crown to institute a prosecution. All the Government could do, therefore, they had done. They had given fair notice to all persons of what the law prohibited and the penalties attached to its infraction, and had given directions that it should be enforced.

Mr. SCULLY complained of the insults offered to the Government of the Pope, and the provocations given by speeches in that House.

Mr. M'MAHON observed that a conspiracy to assist Garibaldi and his party with money was an offence against the law, and the Government, to be impartial, should prosecute those who subscribed such funds in England and Scotland.

THE WEEDON COMMISSION AND ITS EXPENSES.

Colonel DUNNE called attention to the proceedings of the Weedon Commission and to the expense incurred by it, together with the report of the Auditors of the Treasury on that expenditure, by which they refused to sanction the payment of a sum of £8100 for the payment of a professional accountant who went into the accounts. The total expenses of the Commission exceeded £12,000.

Mr. A. TURNER, as one of the Commissioners who conducted the inquiry, said that when he accepted the duty he determined to have a thorough investigation, and early in the proceedings notice was given that there would be an examination of the accounts, independent of the Government officials, and that course was sanctioned by the War Office. The accountants made a thorough investigation, and though they had made too large a charge yet they had established the fact that there was no great defalcation of stores at Weedon.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that the Government entertained a due sense of the labours of the Weedon Commission. He believed the original confusion arose from a substitution of the War-office system for that of the Ordnance, which was better adapted to matters of this sort, and which took place on the consolidation of the War Department. The defalcations at Weedon had been shown not to amount to more than £250.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Army Estimates were framed, and by reason of which they formed no guide to the actual expenditure incurred.

The House then went into Committee on the Army Estimates, commencing with the vote of the departments of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief.

Several votes were agreed to after discussion. In the course of a conversation on the vote for warlike stores, the comparative merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns were discussed, and Mr. S. Herbert stated that if it was proposed to supersede the Enfield by the Whitworth rifle, the House must be prepared for an immediate expenditure of ten millions. He also stated that an offer had been made for the purchase of the Whitworth gun.

On a vote of £8000 for gymnasia, Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to the system of putting men through gymnastic exercises, and opposed the vote.

On a division, the vote was retained by 154 to 18.

On the vote for Educational and Scientific branches, a discussion on the question of the scale on which the Ordnance survey should be constructed was closed by the postponement of the vote.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CHURCH RATES.

Lord LYVEDEN moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill. He called attention to the numbers, position, and weight of the numerous statesmen who were averse to church rates in the present day, and appealed to the bench of Bishops to wipe off from the Church every unjust reproach of seeking unlawful gains, assuring them that if the measure were passed it would make the Church more popular, the Dissenters more peaceful, and tend to the better consideration of the highest interests of the community.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH did not think the failure of previous compromises was any argument for the total abolition of church rates and the introduction of the voluntary principle, nor could he understand why to conciliate a few the many should be offended. The numerous petitions which had been sent up to Parliament against church rates were merely the result of an active organisation of the opponents of the present state of things. He admitted the great results produced from the voluntary efforts of the Church of England; but if another item were added to those voluntary efforts it would greatly lessen the funds now raised for those and other purposes. The arguments which had been put forth in favour of this measure were scarcely, he thought, calculated to satisfy their Lordships' sense of justice; and he therefore trusted that on the grounds of public policy they would not consent to the second reading of the bill. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord DE GRAY and KIRON said the agitation on this question was now at least thirty years old. The existence of a grievance had been admitted by statesmen of all parties, and various compromises had been proposed, but rejected. If, however, the Duke of Marlborough wished to make any compromise, why did he not consent to the second reading of the bill, and so modify it in Committee as to accomplish that object? He denied that the opponents of church rates were influenced by any ulterior motives. In his opinion church rates were a hardship to the Dissenters, inflicting an injury to the Church, and tending to destroy that harmony which ought to prevail among Christian communities.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said the voluntary system ought properly to be called the begging system. It was a system which would much degrade the character of the clergy, as it would put them in a less independent position. For these reasons, although he admitted there were some grounds for complaint, he should oppose the second reading of the bill.

Lord GREY said that, in his opinion, the law, as it now stood, was just. Formerly this was not so, but the decision of the highest legal authority, that the majority of a parish may tax themselves for the repairs of the church, had made the law perfectly just. It answered its purpose in the great majority of parishes; and he therefore would not, especially after the revelations of the designs of the Dissenters, made before the Committee, be a party to the alteration of that law.

After a few words from Lord ARLING in support of the bill, The Duke of RUTLAND supported the amendment, as he did not think the bill would produce peace, but would encourage increased opposition to the Church, and would deprive the poor man of a right handed down to him from time immemorial.

The Duke of SOMERSET said he should vote in favour of the second reading. It was most unwise to maintain a law which could not be enforced, and year after year to give every town in the kingdom an opportunity of using the question as a test of feeling and of setting the two Houses of Parliament against each other.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE had intended to vote as he did two years ago, but his former convictions had been much shaken by what had taken place in the other House and in their Lordships' House during the present Session. The bill did not appear to him, at present, to be in a satisfactory condition. Still, if church rates were to be maintained as at present, he saw no other remedy but to pass the second reading of the bill, and to amend it afterwards in Committee.

Lord DEBBY, having criticised the change of vote which the Duke of Newcastle had stated his intention of making, denied the imputation that the supporters of church rates had not pursued a conciliatory course, and thought that that reproach ought to be on the other side, as the opponents of the church rates had rejected all compromise. He denied that the Committee had practically abandoned the principle of church rates by acknowledging the principle that the majority of the parish should have the right of taxing themselves to maintain the parish church. They had by that course endeavoured to maintain the principle, but to modify the practice—a vast difference from practically assenting to the principle of church rates abolition. The supporters of the existing law, then, had not been backward in conciliation, but had been met in the most uncompromising spirit by their opponents.

After a few words in reply from Lord LYVEDEN, their Lordships divided, when the numbers were for the second reading—

Content	31
Non-content	123
Majority	97

So the bill was lost.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr. LINDSAY moved a resolution, "That it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to adopt, at the earliest possible period, the necessary measures to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed in 1845 to inquire into the formation of harbours of refuge on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland." He called the attention of the House to the vast extent of our inward and outward trade, to the loss of life and the amount of property (not less than £1,500,000) annually sacrificed on our coast, and to the entire absence of harbours in some parts of it to which vessels could run for shelter in stress of weather. What was wanted was not such harbours as Dover or Alderney; the country would not get value for its money in the works going on at that place. As one of the commissioners, he expounded their views as to the nature of the harbours required, and their localities, embodied in the recommendations contained in their report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FARRER.

Mr. BAXTER hoped the Government were not prepared to give a hasty assent to a proposal that would involve an expenditure, according to the Commissioners, of £2,365,000, but which many thought would be double that sum. He moved the previous question.

This motion was seconded by Mr. DODSON, who admitted that the object of the resolution was a very proper one if the national resources could afford the expenditure.

The resolution was supported by Captain Talbot, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Beecroft, Mr. H. D. Seymour, Mr. H. Taylor, and Mr. Kendall.

Mr. A. SMITH cautioned the House against the delusion that the pro-

posed works could prevent more than a small proportion of wrecks, unless the coast was studded with harbours of refuge. He supported the previous question.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained of the silence of the Government. No one could deny the extreme interest of this question, or that it was the duty of the Government to form a distinct opinion upon it; and when such a motion was made they were bound to state their views at once, instead of waiting to see which way the cat jumped. He hoped, if we could afford to throw away the duties upon silks and wines, we could spare a moderate sum to mitigate the enormous annual sacrifice of life and property.

Mr. M. GIBSON observed that Sir J. Pakington had fallen into an error in taunting the Government with indifference in regard to this question. They had given attention to the subject, in order to devise a measure, if not to carry out all the recommendations of the Commissioners, to make a commencement. The proposed abstract resolution would fetter the discretion of the House by pledging it to a particular course. If passed, it would bind the Government at the earliest possible period to give effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, which would prejudice a great number of separate questions, and in particular as to the way in which the funds for these harbours of refuge were to be provided. He had not found the smallest desire on the part of the shipping interest to contribute, and it would be a delusion to suppose that any considerable amount of money could be collected in the localities. Then the House had never had estimates before it upon which it could rely. Although the calculation of the number of lives and the amount of property that would be saved by harbours of refuge was, in his belief, exaggerated, he assured the House, on the part of the Government, that they had no desire to put aside this great question.

Sir F. SMITH, Mr. LIDDELL, Sir J. JOHNSTONE, Mr. PAUL, and Sir M. PETO spoke in favour of the object of the resolution.

Mr. BENTINCK condemned the expenditure upon the works at Dover and Alderney, upon which, he said, more money had been wasted than would have sufficed to construct several harbours of refuge.

After some remarks by Mr. BLAKE and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, in support of the resolution,

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were convinced of the importance of the matter under consideration, and of the absolute necessity of taking some measures for providing places of refuge on the coast; and if they objected to the motion it was because it pledged the House and the Government to adopt blindfold the recommendations of the Commissioners, although there were great diversities of opinion as to the localities of the different harbours. Mr. Gibson had stated that the Government had a measure prepared for the commencement of operations, and he hoped the House would not commit itself to so sweeping a resolution.

On a division Mr. LINDSAY's resolution was agreed to.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. DUFF moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present condition of the diplomatic service, and the best means of increasing its efficiency.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the motion. He thought the matters proposed to be submitted to inquiry would not justify the trouble given to the members of a Committee.

At the recommendation of Mr. M. MILNES and Mr. KINNAIRD the motion was withdrawn.

MARINE STORE DEALERS.—WINE LICENSES.

Mr. SPOONER obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the business of dealers in marine stores.—Mr. DEARY obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting to her Majesty certain duties on wine licenses and refreshment houses, and for regulating the licensing of refreshment houses and the granting of wine licenses in Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OATHS.

The Professional Oaths Abolition Bill, the object of which is to abolish unnecessary oaths in the case especially of members of the legal profession, was read a second time.

ASSAULTS.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Aggravated Assaults Bill, Lord ENFIELD moved its rejection, on the ground that the law, as it at present stood, was in full operation, and of its being doubtful if dogging was inflicted as a punishment on persons guilty of assaults on women and children whether persons would come forward to put the law in motion.

After a discussion, which ran very decidedly against the system of making corporal punishment legal, the bill was rejected by 174 to 57.

VALUATION OF LAND (SCOTLAND).

On the motion for the second reading of the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill,

Mr. BLACK moved its rejection.

On a division the second reading was negatived by 116 to 69.

LAW REFORM.

Mr. DENMAN moved the second reading of the Felony and Misdemeanour Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the conduct of criminal cases in regard to the speeches of counsel to that in civil cases.

After a brief debate the bill was read a second time.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was resumed by

Mr. HENLEY, who said that Mr. Selwyn, who had moved the rejection of the bill, had made no charge against the commission, as at present constituted, for their mode of management of that which was now intrusted to them, but urged that the bill by its enactments involved centralisation, compensation, and confiscation. Against these points, as well as against the charge of undue expenditure on the part of the commission, the right hon. gentleman argued at some length.

Mr. FRANK urged that the county of Durham did not participate in the funds dispensed by the Ecclesiastical Commission in any just proportion to that which the Church property in that county contributed to the general fund.

Mr. C. BENTINCK was speaking against the bill when, a quarter to six having arrived, the debate stood again adjourned.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Watford and Rickmansworth Railway and the Dorset Central Railway (Extension of Time, &c.) Bills were read a third time and passed. The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill passed through Committee. Several other bills were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The first order for this evening was the adjourned debate on a motion made by Sir C. Wood on Tuesday, the 12th inst., for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 27, as enabled the Secretary of State for India to raise in this country men for her Majesty's local European forces in India. The right hon. Baronet on that occasion explained the nature of the force in question. The East India Company, he observed, had maintained three armies—one at each Presidency—part of which consisted of Europeans enlisted in this country for local service in India, the proportion of which to the Royal troops paid by the Company was latterly two to one. After the Sepoy mutiny was over, discontent arose in the local troops, and many of them were discharged and sent home. The question, and the only question, was whether a separate European force should be still maintained for the special service of India, or whether the whole of the European force employed in India should form part of the Queen's Army disposable for general service. He urged that both for Indian and Imperial reasons it was essential that our military power, upon which our chief reliance must be placed, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that object could be best obtained by one uniform force.

Lord STANLEY, in continuing the debate, drew attention to the fact that the House was called upon to decide upon a question whether there ought to be an amalgamation of the Imperial and local troops in the absence of all the information that was necessary to enable them to judge properly as to the practicability of the plan of the right hon. Baronet. For his own part he thought the scheme altogether theoretical, and that, when it came to be put into practice, great if not insurmountable difficulties would be found in the way of carrying out the scheme. In the event of a great war in India he believed that an Imperial army of 70,000 or 80,000 men would be totally unequal to the emergency; and that it would be found necessary to fall back again upon the system of a local standing army. He admitted that great dissatisfaction had existed amongst the local troops last year, but he asked the right hon. Baronet whether he was sure that if the troops of the line had been treated in the same way, and exposed to the same provocation, that they would not have acted in a similar manner. The noble Lord quoted various high authorities on Indian military matters to show that separate establishments were essential for the protection of India, and denied that the existence of a local force in India was inseparable from disobedience and want of discipline. Whilst strongly advocating the establishment of a local force in India, the noble Lord said he should not oppose the introduction of the bill of the right hon. Baronet if the feeling of the House were in favour of it.

General FEE took an opposite view to that of the noble Lord, and thought that the best mode of securing the efficiency and the discipline of the local army was by amalgamating it with the line.

Colonel SYKES contended that it was no ground for abolishing the local force because they stood up for their supposed rights, and he instanced the cases of several regiments which had done something similar without having for a moment flinched in their duty and loyalty to their Sovereign.

Mr. PEACOCK argued in favour of a system of amalgamation of the troops in India.

Sir DE LACY EVANS declared the bill of the right hon. Bart. to be most unjustifiable, and its principles in direct opposition to the sentiments expressed by him in the latter part of the Session last year.

After a brief speech from Captain JARVIS in favour of the proposed measure, leave was given for the introduction of the bill, which was subsequently brought in, and read a first time.

The Local Boards of Health, &c., Bill, and the Local Government Supplemental Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Anstruther Union Harbour Bill and the Inland Bonding Bill passed through Committee.

Adjourned.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The review which is to take place in Hyde Park to-day will probably be the most brilliant spectacle of the season, and certainly must be an impressive one. Twenty-five thousand volunteers will be under arms. The movements they will go through will of necessity be very simple, as so large a number of the most experienced troops could not hope to go through any elaborate or complicated manoeuvres within the available space in Hyde Park. The general arrangements as regards the position of the spectators will be exactly similar to those made at the first presentation of the Victoria Cross by her Majesty. The volunteers will be drawn up facing Park-lane in a line of contiguous battalion columns, at quarter distance—that is, within an interval of six paces between each. Her Majesty will arrive on the ground at four o'clock. All branches of the volunteer service will be represented. The Duke of Manchester and Colonel Lloyd Lyndsay will each command a body of mounted riflemen, and the Artillery will be formed into a brigade under the command of Lord Colville, the Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company.

The following are the regulations adopted by the police to preserve order in Hyde Park and the approaches on Saturday next:—

All the Park gates will be open during the day for persons on foot. From twelve o'clock the gates at Hyde Park-corner, the Marble Arch, and in Park-lane, will be closed, except for the admission of carriages with persons having tickets coloured red, red and white, and orange, for admission to the galleries erected in the Park. Prince's-gate, the Queen's-gate, and Victoria-gate will be open for carriages, which may remain only on the road from the respective gates to the barrier at Albert-gate and that on the road leading to the Marble Arch. Persons on horseback may go through Albert-gate into the Ride.

The entrances to the galleries will not be opened until two o'clock p.m. The tickets for the different compartments are coloured red, red and white, orange, and plain white. At the entrance to each compartment a flag will be fixed of the same colour as the ticket of admission to that compartment. Persons having tickets should go to the flag of the colour of their tickets. All the entrances are at the back of the galleries, and the most direct way for getting to them is by Park-lane and on foot through any of the gates.

Persons having green tickets and officers in uniform (but no person without a ticket can be allowed to accompany them) will be admitted to a place for standing formed by hurdles in front of the galleries from the end nearest Hyde Park-corner to the saluting point. The entrance is at the end nearest Hyde Park-corner.

Persons without tickets will be admitted, as far as there is room, to a place for standing formed by hurdles in front of the galleries.

On Saturday last a grand field day and preliminary review of the volunteers took place in Regent's Park, under the command of Lord Elcho. There was a vast crowd of spectators, and during a part of the time the Queen was present. After the various evolutions had been executed, Lord Elcho addressed the men in terms of the highest commendation.

THE RECENT MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CUTTER'S CREW.—We hear by the mail from New York that Hicks, alias Johnson, who had been sentenced to death for the murder of the captain and crew of the oyster-sloop *E. N. Johnson*, has cleared the matter up by a confession. He stated that the murder took place between nine and ten o'clock at night on the 19th or 20th of March; that there were five persons on board the vessel at the time—viz., Capt. Burr, the two Watts boys, and the "devil." One of the Watts boys was at the bow on the look-out, and he and the "devil" dispatched him by a blow upon the head with a heavy instrument. The other Watts was below at the time, and while coming up to see what caused the noise, "we," he said, dispatched him in the same way that he did his brother. "We" then, he said, proceeded to the cabin and, with an axe, attacked Captain Burr. He was a powerful man, and fought desperately; but "we" finally dispatched him. He left the bodies on the deck for about an hour, and then threw them overboard. When asked how he felt after the murder while alone at sea, he replied that the devil had sustained him, but had now deserted him. He stated that he had heard that one of the bodies had been found, but did not believe it, as they were buried fifty fathoms out at sea. He also confessed having been concerned in the mutiny and murders on board the ship *Saladin* in 1844 near the coast of Nova Scotia, but gave no particulars. Hicks was engaged in dictating a history of his life and exploits, which was to be published in a pamphlet form soon after his execution, for the benefit of his widow. He was to be hung on the 13th. The murderer's brother had written to the counsel for the defence, stating that the evidence was so conclusive that he would not hesitate to sign the death warrant. He also says, "Though it pains me to the heart when I reflect on his condition, yet when in my imagination I see the ghost of Captain Burr and the two Watts boys arise from their watery beds and point to him as the unmistakable cause—and when I contemplate the anguish and suffering of the friends of these murdered men, all my finer feelings vanish, and I sincerely hope he will never escape through the weakness of the law."

THE SCHAMLY FAMILY.—A letter from Moscow, of the 3rd inst., gives the following details respecting the family of Schamly:—"The Imam Schamly has two wives—Zeidote and Chouanate. The first is about thirty years old; she is not handsome, but is very well educated, and exercises great influence over her husband, who consulted her on his most important affairs previous to his surrender to the Russians. The Imam wished to marry his daughters, Naphisate and Fatimate, by a former wife, to two of the most influential Naibs in Circassia. Schamly, at Zeidote's desire, changed his decision, and married his daughters to two of his wife's brothers. This circumstance produced a very bad effect on the mountaineers. The Naibs resolved to revenge themselves, and they did so on the first opportunity, when he was finally attacked by the Russians. Schamly's second wife is handsome; she idolises her husband, and concentrates her entire affections between him and her daughter Sophiate. Chouanate looks on Zeidote as a dangerous rival, and uses all her efforts to compete with her in dress. The wife of Kazi-Magoma, Schamly's eldest son, is extremely beautiful. The wife of Schamly's second son, who holds a commission in a Russian Lancer Regiment, is likewise extremely handsome. Schamly's daughter Fatimate, who is married to the brother of Zeidote, is but fifteen years of age, and her husband seventeen. Schamly has likewise three younger daughters—Majeonate, Bacheon-Moscedon, and Sophiate. The first is extremely beautiful, but clubfooted, which causes her father great pain, as he is devotedly attached to his family. The ladies of Kalanga, where the celebrated prisoner resides, visit his wives and daughters. When Schamly is present at these visits the Circassian ladies cover their faces with their veils. A Russian lady asked Schamly to permit the likenesses of his family to be taken, to which he consented on condition that their portraits should be taken by a lady. This condition was complied with, and the likenesses were executed."

STRANDING OF A TRANSPORT.—From Portsmouth we hear that a ship having invalid soldiers on board, and bound to Spithead from a foreign port, had gone ashore on the eastern side of Alum Bay, Isle of Wight. Two Government steam-tugs, with a flat in tow, were at once dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and found the ship to be the *Granger*, from the Cape of Good Hope, with 160 invalid soldiers, from various regiments serving at the Cape, and from the Indian hospital 66; there, 17 women and 39 children. The greater number of the women and children, with five men, had been landed during the night and sent round to the village of Yarmouth. The troops on board, with the remainder of the women and children, were sent to Portsmouth.

THE CROPS.—It appears from the reports in provincial papers that, should a period of dry, still weather set in, there would be every prospect of an abundant crop, both of grain and fruit. In some districts—on ill-drained and badly-farmed land—much irremediable damage has been done, but generally the crops are healthy and plentiful.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—BAYONET EXERCISE.



1. GUARD.



2. POINT.



3. POINT LOW.



4. POINT HIGH.



5. GUARD LOW.



6. SHORTEN ARMS.



7. GUARD HIGH.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—POSITION DRILL



1. AT THE "READY" (STANDING).

BAYONET EXERCISE.

OUR Rifle Volunteers have outlived the sarcasms, doubts, and fears, with which the advent of their formation was heralded. They have proved themselves earnest by the sacrifices of time and money which they have made. They have tramped through mud and mire, been drenched to the skin, undergone the hardships and inconveniences of soldiers when on march in home service, eschewed the hter amusements which would have otherwise beguiled their leisure hours, and all in the sincere and fervent determination to become good soldiers. Physical endurance is a great necessary of a soldier's life, and in regiments of the line this power cannot be too much cultivated. With our Volunteers the case is different. They are organised and trained essentially for defence—not for attack. Consequently, as they will not be required to storm a battery or invade a town, the greatest art which they have to study is to learn the right use of their arms, and to excel in the accuracy of their fire from a long range. This art cannot, of course, be properly acquired without due attention to perfection in the preliminary drill, which—as teaching bodies of men to move simultaneously and co-operate in certain movements—is of vital importance.

A principle guides every action. Understand the reason why a certain movement is made, study thoroughly the results to be obtained by it, and the sooner will it be properly performed. It is the perception of this principle which causes the volunteer to execute in so short a time, as compared with the regular soldier, the different and varied manoeuvres. The agricultural labourers and lower population of large cities and towns, which form the nucleus of our standing army, lack either power or inclination for the study of this principle. They enlist as soldiers in most instances from necessity, not choice, therefore the directions of the drill-sergeant are followed mechanically, with stolid indifference as to the reasons for, or results desired to be obtained by, the movements. Hence the difference, and the surprise expressed by the Duke of Cambridge in reviewing the London Rifle Brigade, when he stated his astonishment that it was possible for a body of men in so short a time to have become such good soldiers.



2. AT THE "PRESENT" (FIRST MOTION).



4. AT THE "READY" (KNEELING).



3. AT THE "PRESENT" (SECOND MOTION).

With a desire to promote the study by the volunteer of the various movements which he will, in the course of his training, be called upon to perform, we give a series of illustrations and directions, to the careful attention and perusal of which we direct such volunteers as we number among our readers.

GUARD.—The knees well apart, the back and neck bent and chest drawn in, the musket retaining the position of "Charge bayonet," except that by keeping its original elevation from the ground, the right wrist should now be upon the upper part of the hip, and the left elbow close to and in front of the body, with the thumbs round and grasping the stock and barrel of the musket, the point of the bayonet directed towards the height of a man's breast.

POINT.—Slowly advance the rifle to the front to the height of a man's breast to the length of the arms, as for the "Present" when about to fire, and, never losing the balance, prepare to thrust.

POINT HIGH, POINT LOW.—The same as "Point," but low or high, as the case may be.

GUARD LOW.—Turn the sling of the rifle uppermost and bring the butt as high as the head, the bayonet pointing downwards to the front.

GUARD HIGH.—Turn the barrel upwards, and raise the bayonet above and in front of the head by lowering the right wrist to the hip.

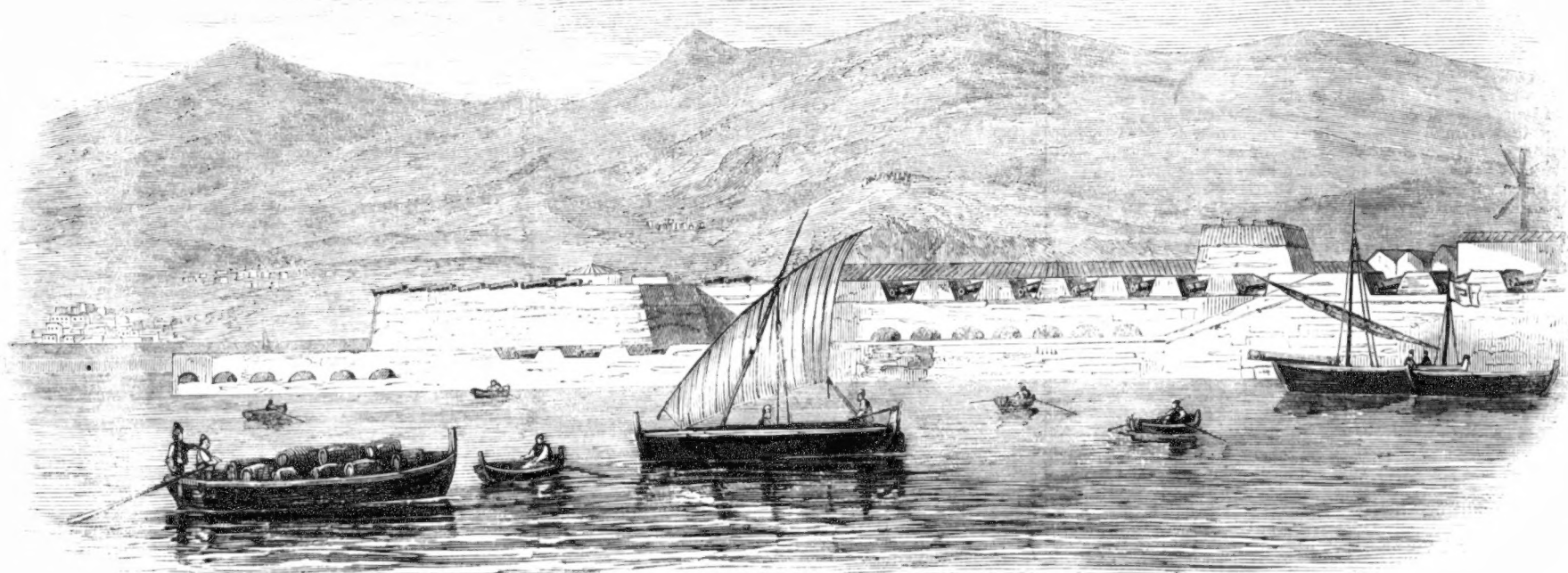
SHORTEN ARMS.—Lower the point of the bayonet, direct to the front, and carry back the butt to the full extent of the right arm, the barrel resting on the thick part of the left; the left leg extended. This is the most useful position, also the most powerful thrust.

EXERCISE.—Low, Point, High, Point, Shorten Arms, Point, Second Point, Point, Guard, Right, Point, Left, Point, Low, Point, High, Point, Right, Point, Low, Point, Guard, Shoulder Arms, Order Arms, Stand at Ease.

The exercise should be practised in two ranks, by the left files of each rank moving up to the left of their respective right files, by the words of command, "Form Ranks," "Quick March"; the two ranks are, consequently, at eight paces distant, and the right or left files being brought "about" (thereby giving practice in the drill to both), the movements may be performed to the front and to the rear at the same time.

POSITION DRILL.

THE position drill and the platoon exercise differ, inasmuch as that in the latter the soldier is instructed in the several parts of loading and firing in the ranks, while in the former the attention of the recruit is more particularly directed to the essentials of good marksmanship and independent firing.



VIEW OF THE CITADEL MESSINA, SICILY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)

Large bodies of men are never exercised together in position drill, the squad selected for that purpose being confined to ten. The men are formed in single rank at one pace apart, and placed at so many feet from the target, according to their proficiency, generally beginning with very young recruits at fifty yards, but a hundred is considered a short range. It is then increased by a hundred yards at a time until it reaches the maximum range of the rifle. With riflemen all firing is done without fixed bayonets, but with soldiers of the line the firing, except when they are acting as skirmishers, with bayonets fixed. The motions are performed in slow time—standing for short ranges, kneeling for long ranges.

Having loaded according to regulation, as taught in the platoon exercise, the rifle is brought to the "ready" (Fig. 1), and the sight is adjusted according to the distance. This is done by moving the sliding-bar up or down on the back sight. At five hundred yards and upwards the flap of the sight is raised altogether.

The rifle is then full cocked, and at the "present" (see fig. 2) it is thrown forward, and then brought with the centre of the heelplate fitting firmly into the hollow of the shoulder (see fig. 3), the left hand grasping the piece at the swell, the right hand holding it at the small, the right elbow being rather more raised than in platoon-firing; the left eye is at the same time shut. The muzzle is raised steadily until the bore-sight is seen through the backsight and both are aligned with the bullseye on the target. The finger is inserted into the trigger-guard, the second joint placed on the trigger, and the breathing suspended. The finger is now brought with a steady pressure to bear on the trigger, as any sudden jerk or pull will disconcert the aim, and the eye is kept steadily fixed on the object for a second after the piece has been discharged.

When the men have been sufficiently practised in the position of firing, standing, they are put through the position of firing in the kneeling position, which is the proper position for skirmishing movements.

THE CITADEL OF MESSINA.

THE Citadel of Messina, a View of which we give on the preceding page, is one of the most important and commanding of the Neapolitan fortresses in the island of Sicily. A correspondent who was recently there says it would appear to be almost impregnable, for, if it were completely invested on the land side, reinforcements could constantly be thrown in from the sea. He counted as many as eighty guns in position, all pointed towards the city, which stands immediately opposite to the fortress, which has such a thorough command of it that a few hours' bombardment would destroy every house in the city. It will be remembered that it was in Messina that the revolution first declared itself.

REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS BY HER MAJESTY.

The ILLUSTRATED TIMES of Saturday Next will contain authentic Engravings of the

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK,

accompanied by a full description of the proceedings. In this same Number will be commenced a series of articles "On the Theory and Practice of the Rifle," according to the system adopted by the European armies, comprising a clear and concise exposition of the laws and properties of projectiles, the practical use and care of a rifle, a complete system of target practice, the rifle past and present, the causes of good and bad shooting, the practice of the American, Swiss, and Siberian sharpshooters and hunters, &c. With numerous explanatory Engravings.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of July 7 will be issued

A Large and most Beautifully-engraved

MAP OF EUROPE.

Size, three feet six inches by three feet; uniform with the Maps of London and England and Wales, already published in connection with this Journal. This Map, in the preparation of which no expense has been spared, has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be printed on a stout sheet of paper, far superior in quality to that used for the Maps above mentioned. The price of it, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, will be 6d.

Orders should be given to the agents at least a week before the day of publication.

2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE display fixed for to-day in Hyde Park is undoubtedly the high-water mark that the Volunteer movement has attained, and affords a favourable opportunity for recognising its great success up to the present period. How everything goes off, how the singular summer weather may affect it, we shall hear in good time. But the mere fact that some 25,000 Volunteers will be reviewed by her Majesty in the capital is sufficiently important and novel to take precedence of every social topic of the week. There is not a question regarding the state and prospects of this generation on which such a show does not more or less directly bear. What the politics of the age are—what its popular philosophy is—what its public opinion is tending to, are all questions on which this great gathering throws light from one angle or another.

It is really superfluous at this time of day to say why we are all so comparatively military in A.D. 1860. People are becoming ashamed of attributing it to one potentate or another, as if our ancestors had not kept them in order by twos and threes at a time. Let us only recognise a general reaction in Europe against the torpor of some years back in such matters—a general upheaving of dangerous elements in Europe—forcing on this naturally quiet country the duty of being as strong in arms as in everything else. There needs no puerile excitement, no joy in mere firing and drumming, to be encouraged in our towns and lanes and village greens. But still when things are necessary they should be done with spirit, and a little pomp and brilliancy is natural to the poetry of the affair. The social results of the movement are good, *per se*. We do not think that all the stir there has been about Volunteering during the last year in England has the least fostered any wish for lawless aggression or any lust of conquest. No Algeria will be needed as an outlet for undue humours, and we have nothing to *revendiquer*, because what our stout old grandsires did get hold of they knew how to keep. It is, indeed, the defensive character of this movement that constitutes its respectability, and makes the *morale* of the volunteer so different from that of the filibuster. The whole business is a homely and domestic one. Men march together in most of the *corps* because they have much else in common in their every-day life; and the exercise which is to prepare them to meet danger is also at the same time a healthful and invigorating amusement.

There were two difficulties possible when the Volunteer system began, over both of which it seems to have triumphed. The first was, that the Army might discountenance it; the second, that the populace might fail to sympathise with it. As regards the Army, whatever individual officers may say in private, it is certain that the weight of the service has been cast in the scale in favour of the Volunteers. The Duke of Cambridge spoke

out for them decisively. The Queen favoured them. Plenty of military men have come forward themselves to act with them. We are glad of this, and not least for the Army's own sake. We doubt if the Army was ever more popular in the country than it is now. The heated atmosphere of the time has raised its tone, and purified it from the languid indifference of some years back. The speeches at the late festival commemorative of the history of the Guards breathe a dignified enthusiasm much more befitting the ancient spirit of English gentlemen than that puerile cynicism which blighted society under the Regency, and left its evil effects even in such lofty and noble natures as Byron's. The Army system, indeed, wants a great deal of improving; but the country comes forward to help its improvement kindly and loyally. The school which preaches so steadily the mere doctrine of those who are *only* traders was, probably, never at a lower ebb of influence than just at this moment.

As regards the effect produced by the progress of the Volunteer system on the masses, things are better than they seemed at first. The enemies of the Volunteers endeavoured to make them unpopular by exciting the jealousy of the poor, and constantly insinuating that the movement was a middle-class and exclusive one. But it was never exclusive except in as far as it involved private expense; and it would have lost all its peculiar character if such expense had not been voluntary and borne by individuals. The town populace have, indeed (as the vulgar phrase goes), "chaffed" the Volunteers. But the tendency of the urban plebs to "chaff" was long ago observed by Tacitus, and is, indeed, a phenomenon that has no serious meaning. To laugh at those who are better off is one of the dismal consolations of the poor, and will never be grudged them by a liberal mind. In the country districts the popular feeling is strongly sympathetic, and even admiring, on the subject; and, at bottom, the youthful cockneys mean no harm either. In any case, the existence of a Volunteer force is another security for order and freedom at home, as well as an instalment of preparation against foreign foes.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN HELD A LEVEE at St. James's on Wednesday, and in the evening honoured the Duke of Wellington by her presence at a concert. On the previous day her Majesty gave audience to Nah-ne-bah-wee-Quay, otherwise Mrs. Sutton, of Owen Sound, Canada, West; and to two New Zealand chiefs, Wiremu Tototeo and Hemara Rerehan.

HER MAJESTY has purchased M. A. E. Plassan's picture "The Prayer" at the French Exhibition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will lay the first stone of the new School of Art in the parish of St. Mary the Lees, Lambeth, on Wednesday next, at four o'clock.

THE PRINCE CONSORT inspected the Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Military Academy, Woolwich, on Tuesday, and dispensed the prizes issued as rewards of merit to those who had excelled in the various studies entered into by the competitive class during the past half-year.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness, and immorality, appeared in Friday week's *Gazette*.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, it appears, is not desirous of leaving his present regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards; and Lord Clyde will accordingly be gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, in succession to the late Earl of Strathford.

THE MOORISH AMBASSADORS to the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries arrived at Tanger from Fez on the 10th inst. Her Majesty's screw-frigate *Melpomene*, Captain Ewart, and the French screw-frigate *Foudre* were at Tanger, waiting to receive these personages and their respective suites.

THE WAR OFFICE authorities are said to have recommended the Government to supply each volunteer with a knapsack made according to the pattern used by the Swiss light infantry, which more closely resembles a pedlar's pack than a soldier's knapsack. It is also recommended that each volunteer should be supplied with a short waterproof cape.

IN THREE DAYS MR. FAIRBAIRN, of Manchester, has received £622 os. 9d., the spontaneous offering, as he says, of "three hundred Englishmen and women," in favour of the cause of Italian and Sicilian liberty. The Edinburgh subscription exceeds the sum of £300.

THE REV. PROFESSOR HENSLOW has been selected by her Majesty to deliver a course of Botanical Lectures to the younger branches of the Royal family in succession to Professor Owen.

AMONG THE PORTUGUESE REGALIA have been found 3960 carats weight of unwrought brilliants, which are about to be thrown on the European market, the proceeds of sale being expected to realise as much as will secure to the civil list of the Crown about half a million sterling dividends in the Portuguese Three per Cents.

A SUBSCRIPTION is on foot to erect a statue of Lord Macaulay in Trinity College, Cambridge.

A NEW FRENCH JOURNAL has appeared at Milan under the title of "Le National: Journal de l'Indépendance Italienne et de l'Alliance Française."

THE WHITWORTH GUN recently tested off Shoeburyness has been purchased by the Government, and is ordered to be forwarded to Southsea—common for a repetition of experiments.

A JURY in TEXAS lately acquitted a man charged with horse-stealing although the crime was clearly proved, simply because he stole the horse to elope with his sweetheart, who was present in court during the trial, waiting to marry him if acquitted.

THE WAR OFFICE has issued a notification that volunteer bands are not to play in the streets after dark; but it does not say whether this prohibition extends to the marching of bands at the head of volunteers.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING CLASSES was held at Bristol a few days ago when resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to abstain as much as possible from butchers' meat until prices were lower. Three thousand workmen at Sheffield have bound themselves by a similar resolution.

THE MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY are erecting a battery of nine guns near their works, for the use of their volunteers.

THE TIMES tells a story of an officer who had returned from a very dashing piece of service, which had attracted a good deal of public notice, and who opened, with some expectation, an Admiralty despatch, only to find in it a demand of five shillings for extra rum served out by his order to a boat's crew working up to their chins in water through a cold night.

LADY CRAMPTON, formerly Mdle. Victoire Balfe, was presented at the last Drawing-room. Her Ladyship, in right of her husband's high diplomatic rank, had the privilege of entrée—a privilege for which Peeresses of the highest rank often sigh in vain. Viscountess Palmerston presented the bride to the Queen.

THE FEKKER SOVEREIGNTY DIFFICULTY has been settled, all the chiefs of note having acquiesced in a wish to be placed under the British.

MR. EDWARD MAW, engaged in the iron trade near Doncaster, has stopped payment, with liabilities to the extent of £40,000.

ARMSTRONG GUNS have been served to No. 1 Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich.

THE RUMOUR THAT LAMORICIERE is not quite pleased with his position at Rome has been revived.

IN A REMARKABLE ARTICLE in the *Débat* M. Marc Giardin comments on the withdrawal of the English Reform Bill, which gives him some concern. "If England," he says, "would not give herself the trouble to think about Lord John Russell's bill, it is because she has something else to think of—because, perhaps, she thinks more just now of the organisation of her volunteers than the reform of her electoral laws."

THE ADMIRALTY have decided that in future the allowance for lodging of officers of the Royal Navy, when compelled to reside on shore, shall be as follows:—To officers in command of rated ships or sloops, 4s. 6d. per day; to ward-room officers, 3s. 6d. per day; to gun-room and warrant-officers, 2s. 6d. per day.

THE PROVINCIAL SPARRING-TOUR OF SAYERS AND HEENAN has proved a bad speculation. The engagement entered into by the pugilists has been broken off, and Heenan has determined to embark for America at once.

A MOT OF GARIBOLDI is quoted by the papers:—"I came to Sicily, where I beat an army without a General. I am now going to Rome, to beat a General without an army."

Mrs. HARRIET BECHER STOWE, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, were among the passengers on board the *Europa*, which left Liverpool for Boston on Saturday.

BLONDIN has met with a rival. A man named De Lare had crossed the Passaic on a rope six hundred feet in length, "stopping in the centre to be photographed."

A MR. CUTHBERT, of Georgia, has emancipated his slaves, seventy-five in number, seventy of whom he has sent to Liberia.

MR. COMMISSIONER MURPHY, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, died on Sunday morning of congestion of the brain, brought on by a tumour in the throat. Mr. Murphy represented Cork for about twenty years, and resigned on being appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in 1853.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL has been suffering from an attack of measles.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES have voted the abolition of all octroi duties.

THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF STATE has before it a bill for a loan by the city of Paris of 120,000,000 francs.

THE EX-KING OF OUDH, having been deprived of the arrears of his pension, is unable to pay his debts, and the Calcutta tradesmen are bringing suits against him in the Alipore Court to enforce their claims.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Leopold McClintock and Sir Herbert Edwards, one of our Indian heroes.

THE DEATH OF MR. G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, is announced. Mr. James had been for some years her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, in which post he was succeeded by Mr. Perry, Consul at Panama.

GENERAL MACKENZIE, the oldest officer in the British Army, died a few days since, aged ninety-seven. He entered the Army in 1778; served on the Wall and the Rhine in 1794-95; and, subsequently, in Sicily, India, and Spain.

A MEMBER has been returned for Belfast in the room of Mr. Davison, who has retired from weight of years and failing health. Mr. Samuel G. Getty, moderate Conservative, has obtained his election without a contest. The *Northern Whig* speaks of him as "much less objectionable than many other gentlemen whom the Tories might have selected."

LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Now that the Reform Bill has been decently interred, and while the Commons and the public are waiting for the report of the Committee on precedents respecting the proceedings of the House of Peers with reference to the paper duty, people are finding leisure to talk about literary productions and promises. The name of the great Oxford graduate John Ruskin is in everybody's mouth; cognoscenti in literature and art alike vie in their praises of the last and concluding volume of his great work on "Modern Painters." Perfect in its mechanical "get-up," its print and paper, and enriched with abundant and beautiful illustrations, it almost excels its far-famed predecessors. At the conclusion is an index to painters and a topical index, while the preface is rendered peculiarly interesting by Mr. Ruskin's personal reminiscences of that grand genius who lived in the dirty-windowed house in Queen Anne-street, J. W. M. Turner, and of whose drawings upwards of nineteen thousand, upon different scraps of paper, have by the pious labour of Mr. Ruskin been preserved and restored, and are now deposited in the National Gallery. That pleasant gossiping tourist Mr. Walter White has perfected a new travel-book, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, his subject this time being "All Round the Welkin." The mania for writing books of domestic rural economy, which was engendered by the success of "Our Farm of Four Acres," and which has since been indulged in by Miss Martineau and others, is not yet extinct. The original author has prepared another work, called "From Haytime to Hopping;" while Messrs. Bradbury and Evans announce "My Kitchen Garden, My Cows, and Half an Acre of Pasture." Decidedly the next work must be one by a Londoner—"My Flannel on the Window-sill and the Mustard and Cress I Grew on It." The late Mrs. Jameson's "Life of Christ and John the Baptist," completing the series of "Legendary Art," will be published under the care of Lady Eastlake, than whom a more fitting editor cannot be found.

Fraser for next month will contain a new feature, a Chronicle of Current History, based on the *Chronique de la Revue des Deux Mondes*, giving a general summary of important political events at home and abroad, with comments on their general tenor. The *Cornhill Magazine* will, as I have before stated, contain the first of Mr. Thackeray's "Lectures on the Four Georges," with illustrations by the author, and will be enriched by poetical contributions from Mrs. Browning and Mr. Matthew Arnold. The "Hogarth Papers" will be finished in three more numbers.

As though the market were not flooded already with serials, the advertisement sheets of the daily journals announce the approaching issue of several new periodicals. There is first the *London Review*, to be edited by Dr. Charles Mackay; next, *Register of Facts and Occurrences Relating to Literature, Science, and Art*. *All the Year Round* and *Once a Week* are to find imitators, if not rivals, in *All Round the World* and *Once a Month*; while another attempt is to be made to shake *Punch* from its omnipotence by the *British Lion*, "a journal in jest and in earnest," which is announced to "roar" early in July.

Perhaps, however, the most extraordinary announcement has yet to be alluded to. Before us lies the prospectus of a Greek illustrated newspaper, *O Brettanikos Aster*, a weekly journal of politics, literature, commerce, science, and art, which it is intended shall be printed in the living language of the Greeks, and published in London every Thursday! It is to be the same size as the *Illustrated London News*, and is to contain from fifteen to twenty-five elegant engravings. Its "great object will be to promote the interchange of authentic and accurate information between the East and the West." And among other its ms it is to contain a weekly review of London and Parisian theatricals! Fancy reading a critique on one of W. Maddison Morton's farces in Greek, or recognising an old acquaintance as Παυλος Βεδφορδ!

It is gratifying to find that the complaint of want of space in the British Museum which has so frequently been made of late does not apply to the department of books and manuscripts. In his evidence recently given before the Committee Mr. Panizzi stated that space still remained, certainly, for 800,000 additional volumes, and he believed room could be found for a million. At the rate at which books are at present received it is calculated that the present space would be sufficient for about fifty years.

Another famous conversational wit is lost to the social world by the death of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, which took place on Tuesday last. He was perhaps the only man who was a good match for Douglas Jerrold, for, though he had not Jerrold's bright fancy, his quickness at repartee has seldom been excelled. As a barrister he was not particularly successful, being too much engaged with Parliamentary matters, and being generally rather of an easy-going temperament; but he made an excellent Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, tempering justice with mercy to all unfortunate petitioners, but showing no compassion to rogues.

Lord Brougham once said that a Select Committee of the House of Commons is "the very worst tribunal in the world." This was a strong opinion, but not too strong, as every who has had the misfortune to have anything to do with one of these tribunals can testify. In the first place, they are of all courts the most uncertain. What one Committee will do is no criterion of what another might do; what a Committee of 1859 decided may be entirely reversed by a Committee of 1860. In the second place, they are open to the suspicion of jobbery. Indeed, this is so well known that the first thing an agent does, when a Committee is struck, is to go over the names, and calculate his chances from the known or suspected views of the members; and, lastly, the cost of fighting a battle before one of these tribunals is frightful. Take an example. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bill has just got through a Committee of the House of Commons after a fight of thirty-two days, and has cost its promoters, it is said, £20,000, whilst its opponents have spent an equally large sum. But this is not all. Indeed, it is very far from being all. The fight for this line has been going on, I am told, fifteen years, and the sum spent by both sides amounts to more than half a million of money. You will ask where the money comes from, and where it goes to? It comes out of the pockets of the poor deluded shareholders, and it goes into the pockets of lawyers, Parliamentary agents, engineers, &c. These gentlemen—whether they pass their bills or lose them—

are always on the right side. By what arts they are able to extract these enormous sums out of the pockets of their victims is to me an insoluble mystery. But it is done. Every year thousands of silly, infatuated geese present themselves to be plucked; and when one drove retires with all its feathers gone—cackling out impotent curses upon the robbers—another drove enters the decoy. As to the suspicion of jobbery which attaches to a Parliamentary Committee, take the following telegram which was not long ago sent to a gentleman who was deeply interested in some matter which was referred to a Select Committee:—"Committee struck! All right! Five of our party, and three personal friends." Surely it is time for a Parliamentary Reform here.

The search for precedents in *re* paper duty has closed. Mr. Walpole, the chairman, is busy drawing up the report; this he is to submit in draft to the Committee on Friday, and when it shall have been scrutinised and finally licked into shape it will be presented to the House. Report, however, says that there will be no small amount of wrangling over this document, and hints at certain irreconcilable differences in the Committee. Lord John Russell, it is said, stands stiffly upon constitutional rights, whilst Lord Palmerston is for making things pleasant. The report, of course, will be put before the Committee in regular form, and will come out of Committee in the shape which a majority may ultimately sanction. But when it is presented before the House its recommendations will not necessarily bind the House. The House will, of course, take the facts as settled; but the recommendations it may adopt or reject, as it may think fit. My own notion is that nothing effective will be done. You must remember that the Conservative party in the House is very strong; and, further, consider what a lot of Peers' sons, cousins, brothers, and other relations more or less remote there are in the House. And yet, I think, something might be done, notwithstanding all this, if the "constitutionalists" had but a leader—stern, uncompromising, able, and every way equal to the occasion.

I find the following amongst the Westminster School epigrammata this year:—

The Armstrong and the Whitworth gun
Will prove, we hope, in the long run
Napoleon confounders;
But who will save us from the ire
(Or, more correctly, from the hire)
Of popular six-pounders?

I hope that the very few educated and reflecting people who are passively opposed to the volunteer movement (I have met some who are active in the matter of opposition) have taken heed of the militiamen who for the last month have been pervading the streets, for I am sure that they cannot fail to have been struck with the difference between the forces. I suppose that, taken as a body, such under-sized, badly-built, dirty, untidy, disreputable-looking vagabonds as these militiamen never were beheld. They are generally boys of from sixteen to twenty years of age, and boys of the very worst kind—the very ragamuffins who in their plain clothes are the women-bustlers, area-sneaks, and post-leaners of disreputable neighbourhoods. This must always be so, for the militia service is recruited from the lowest scum. No gentleman conscript will swell its ranks as a private, and in his search for a substitute he cannot look into the families of the decent working class, for there labour is honourable, and is paid for at a higher price than he chooses to give. It is among the "gonophs," the Tom Idles, the pipe-and-pot lads that his game is to be found, and hence the precious specimens of dissipated, stumpy, unhealthy, knock-kneed humanity which represent the metropolitan militia. From their officers, too, I learn that these men (?) are dull beyond conception, that the time taken to inculcate them with a knowledge of the commonest drill is not to be believed, and that the stupidity of the majority is flavoured with a heavy obstinacy and a passive insolence which is most trying to their instructors. The mere construction of volunteer corps sets aside most of these objectionable qualities. The proficiency in drill is attained by emulation, not compulsion; to the attainment of that proficiency the men bring in every case educated intellect, in many superior powers, and the whole business is arranged on a pleasant footing, frequently leading to unexpected and cordial intimacies, and always promising healthful recreation after the toils of the day. Let us repeat that the volunteers have, to a great extent, the credit of their cause in their own hands; and though hitherto they have behaved extremely well, much remains yet to be done. The commanding officers of the various metropolitan regiments, in council assembled, have pledged themselves to do all in their power to discountenance the practice of members of their corps appearing in places of public amusement in uniform. On drill-days volunteers must pass through the streets in full equipment, but this does not apply to Sundays. Nor should they suffer themselves to be held out as a "draw" by the Crystal Palace proprietors; nor, induced to visit Highbury Barn in all the glory of shako and tunic, though the enterprising landlord assure them that that celebrated tavern was the great rallying-point and rendezvous of their prototypes whom George III. reviewed. Editors of journals will also do society a service by discountenancing a practice which now obtains of allowing the insertion of paragraphs written by members of the various corps, each claiming the superiority for his own regiment, and detailing its progress. If a regiment is sufficiently proficient in military manoeuvre to command attention it is deserving of the attendance of a professional reporter to record its achievements; but the ill-written vauntings which have hitherto appeared merely provoke ridicule in the general public, and have no good effect.

Should, by a miracle, the weather prove propitious, the Volunteer Review this day (Saturday) will probably be the most brilliant sight witnessed by this generation. It is expected that nearly thirty thousand men will be under arms in Hyde Park. All the metropolitan and suburban corps will muster in strong numbers, and Manchester and the Universities will also be well represented. The excitement among the public, and anxiety to be present, is extraordinary; but it is to be feared that the disappointment will be proportionate. On inquiry at the War Office on Wednesday morning it was stated that, although the stands could only hold 8000 persons, applications for 25,000 had already been received. The worst feature in the day's proceedings will probably be the difficulty in getting away, and it will doubtless be well into night before the last volunteer quits the Park. The preparatory inspection last Saturday in Regent's Park, by General McMurdo, was highly satisfactory. The London Scottish, the Queen's Civil Service, St. George's, West Middlesex, Highgate, Inns of Court, Hornsey, Hampstead, and Hamsey Regiments were on the ground, numbering in all nearly four thousand men. The "six-foot" men and the Volunteer Engineers from South Kensington were also present. The uniform of the latter is very handsome, and their drill excellent. The ground was very well kept, principally by the people themselves, who gave very little trouble, and seemed greatly pleased. A ludicrous incident occurred: one corps were so elated at some compliment paid them by General McMurdo that they burst into a hearty cheer, which so frightened the General's horse that he swerved and nearly spilled his rider, who administered a sharp rebuke to his over-zealous admirers.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

If any further proof of the absurdity of the appointment of Licensor of Plays were wanted it would be found in the permission given by Mr. Bonham Donne to the French troupe at the St. James's to act "Paris qui Dort," after having sternly refused to permit the representation of "La Dame aux Camélias," "Le Demi-Monde," "La Fille de Marbre," and other well-known French plays. The frequenters of the St. James's are not of that class to whom the unquestionably loose tone of these pieces would be anything new; probably they have seen them all in Paris, and found nothing in them which they had not proved was excused in libertine by the novels of M. Alexandre Dumas fils, Paul de Kock, and Xavier de Montessin. But "Paris qui Dort" is a bad, uninteresting piece, dully immoral, and hideously gross. One of three things is undeniable—either the licensor had not read it, or he does not understand French, or he is not fit for his duties; *utrum horum*, &c. The acting of M. Leclerc was most excellent, but the piece has proved too flagrant for repetition.

MILITARY FESTIVALS.

ON Saturday the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Grenadier Guards was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet held in St. James's Palace. The Prince Consort, the Colonel of the regiment, presided; and among other distinguished gentlemen present were the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, Lord De Grey, Lord Rokeby, Lord Combermere, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Edward Lugard, Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., and the Chaplain-General.

The splendid hall was brilliantly illuminated and its walls decorated with the colours, standards, and trophies of the regiment. Most of the company attended in plain evening dress; but the cluster of stars, orders, crosses, and medals which most of them displayed unmistakably betokened their military rank and renown. The monotony of civil costumes was agreeably relieved, too, by the uniforms of those officers of the corps who happened that day to be on regimental duty.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Grenadier Guards," the Prince Consort indulged in a review of the services which the Grenadiers have performed during the two centuries of their existence, commencing with the siege and capture of Namur and ending with the struggle before Sebastopol. Beyond the long list of these services there was nothing in his Royal Highness's speech to demand attention. The Duke of Cambridge and Viscount Combermere also made speeches eulogistic of this famous regiment.

Another of those interesting festivals to commemorate the formation of her Majesty's household regiments was held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening. The banquet on this occasion was held in honour of the 200th anniversary of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who were constituted a regiment in 1660, at the epoch of the restoration of Charles II. The Duke of Cambridge, as colonel of the regiment, presided on the occasion, supported by Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, Major-General Lord Rokeby, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, the Rev. George R. Gleig, M.A., General Sir J. Aitchison, and General Sir Edward Bowater. In reply to the toast of his health, the Duke of Cambridge gave a recapitulation of the great services the regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards had rendered to their Sovereign and country, and pronounced the regiment to be second to none in the military annals of the country.

The non-commissioned officers of the regiment celebrated the event at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, through the liberality of the officers of the regiment.

GARIBOLDI MEETING IN JERSEY.—A public meeting was held at Jersey on the 15th inst. to promote a subscription for the Garibaldi fund. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic, and the local hero of the occasion was the illustrious poet and exile, Victor Hugo, who had come over by invitation from Guernsey, and who delivered a magnificent oration in honour of the great Italian patriot and his cause. The reception of this eloquent and steadfast sufferer for freedom's sake was a generous atonement for the unworthy and un-English act of the Governor, who, in 1855, expelled him from the island. Mr. Victor Hugo, it is known, has since fixed his residence in Guernsey.

THE AGGRESSION OF THE LORDS.—The movement against the aggression of the Lords continues. On Monday night two meetings were held, the one in the borough of Finsbury, and the other in Lambeth. The first was attended by Mr. Duncombe, who delivered a speech in entire sympathy with his constituents. The other meeting was held at Hawkstone Hall, Lambeth. Mr. Williams and Mr. Roupell, the members for the borough, were both present. On Tuesday there was a crowded meeting at the Whittington Club. The Hon. Henry Berkeley presided.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday night there was another fierce disturbance in the unfortunate parish of St. George-in-the-East. The people rushed in much the same manner as they are accustomed to do in the galleries of theatres—laughing, hissing, coughing, and stamping, although the churchwardens and their attendants did everything they could to maintain order. The preacher appealed solemnly and energetically to the congregation; but he was sneered and laughed at throughout. Once he told his irreverent listeners that they were scoffing not at him, but at the words of Christ, and this for a minute or two caused them to be quiet. The clergy and chorists, as they left the church, were assailed by groans, hisses, and laughter; and the congregation, having apparently worn themselves out, left the church in obedience to the peremptory orders of the police.

THE LATE G. P. R. JAMES.—A very interesting incident in the life of the late eminent novelist has been told by one of his oldest and most intimate literary friends. When Mr. James was a young man his cousin was about to marry the daughter of an eminent lawyer of the time, and the title-deeds of this gentleman's entailed property were, at the request of the father of the young lady, submitted to his examination. The keen lawyer discovered that the parents of the gentleman, although moving in the best society of London, had never been married. Mr. James was made acquainted with this awkward fact, and at the same time informed that he himself was the heir-at-law. That match was about to be broken off, and much distress occasioned on every side, when Mr. James, having quietly taken possession of the property, went at once to the unhappy young man, his relative, and conveyed to him the whole of the property, which amounted to a very handsome independence.

PERIL OF GARIBOLDI AT SEA.—When the two steamers were out at sea beyond the Sardinian coast Garibaldi gave orders that there should be no lights on board during the night. Wishing to take a little rest, he left the deck in charge to his second, desiring him not to lose sight of his consort, which was commanded by Bixio. But this steamer was the faster of the two, and after a few hours it became so dark that she could no longer be seen. Garibaldi was called, and he then ordered a lantern to be hoisted as a signal, so as to let Bixio see that he was too far ahead and must slacken speed. Bixio did, in fact, see the light; but, knowing Garibaldi's order to have none on board after nightfall, he concluded that it was some Neapolitan ship giving chase. On the instant he wore his own vessel round and steered right against the supposed craft of the enemy, with the intention of running into her and knocking a hole in her side if possible. But when the two vessels neared each other Garibaldi, by the faint glimmering of the stars, saw and recognised his consort, and having rung the large bell on board—a signal previously agreed upon between himself and Bixio—and springing to the wheel, he avoided the collision. —Letter from Turin.

THE CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The second annual report of the syndicate of the middle-class examinations is by no means an encouraging document, and opens with nothing stronger than a timid congratulation, not on the success of the scheme, but on the interest which is still felt about it in the country. The whole number of candidates under examination was 86 seniors and 389 juniors. Of these 29 seniors and 121 juniors obtained honours; 21 seniors and 97 juniors passed without obtaining honours; and 36 seniors and 170 juniors failed to satisfy the examiners. Arithmetic and English grammar were, it seems, done very creditably in general; but, even in these, the improvement is so small that it is admitted that the seniors would not be able to pass a Civil Service examination. In history (preliminary) no fewer than 93 of the juniors failed altogether; only 58 out of 348 obtained half-marks, and only 11 did really well. The seniors were something better. The answers in religious knowledge were a slight improvement on those of last year. In English history and composition the work was about on a level with that of pupil teachers in their second and third years. In Latin and Greek there was an improvement, especially among the seniors. French and German were also better, but to no great extent; few, however, failed utterly. The examiners' report of the answers to the mathematical papers is, on the whole, unfavourable. The performance, however, of many of the seniors in pure mathematics, were highly satisfactory; but in applied mathematics the case was different. Of the twenty-two who sent up answers only nine succeeded in obtaining any marks at all deserving of account. In the junior examination in pure mathematics the number of unsuccessful candidates was larger than might have been reasonably expected, and yet the standard taken was as low as could well be made. The questions on book-keeping were almost untouched. In the paper on mechanics and hydrostatics only 17 out of 59 candidates did well enough to deserve any marks; the remainder ought not to have offered themselves for examination in the subjects at all.

SAD ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "ROYAL ALBERT."—On Saturday afternoon, while the decks of the *Royal Albert* were thronged with visitors, the dress of a lady, in passing one of the signal-guns, caught the percussion-hammer and brought it over upon the fuse. The gun, which was loaded with blank cartridge, went off, and one of the crew, who unfortunately was either standing in front of the gun or had been working about it, had his arm blown off close to the shoulder.

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—An Indiana paper mentions a peculiar case of suicide. A young man, who was supposed to be dying, had a dream in which he appeared to go to heaven and converse with a deceased brother and other relatives, who told him that all the family, with the exception of a brother Joseph, would reach there. Joseph heard this. A few days afterwards he was found suspended from a pole which had fallen across a ravine.

LORD CVERSTONE ON THE RESULTS OF INVASION.

THE Commission on National Defences applied to Lord Overstone, in the course of their investigations, to learn what in his opinion would be the results of an invasion on British commerce, a matter on which his Lordship is eminently qualified to speak. He says:—

Question 2 asks my opinion of the probable effects of the occupation of London by an invading army,—books, security, and public property having been previously removed, and private property being respected by the invader.

I cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences such a supposition. My only answer is,—it must never be. In proportion as a country has advanced in civilisation, and in commercial and manufacturing prosperity, the metropolis of that country becomes more and more intimately connected with all the operations and interests of the whole community; it becomes the centre, the heart, of the entire social and industrial system. The movements of the central city become connected by an indefinite number of the most delicate links with the daily transactions of every town in the empire. *Quere illa non possunt et non har: eodem labefacta motu concidunt.*

An invading army occupying London will be in possession of the centre of our governmental system, the centre of internal communication, the centre in which a large proportion of the transactions of the whole country is daily adjusted, the centre of our financial system; and, as Woolwich must of course be included in the fate of London, the enemy will hold the great depot of our military resources. Can any doubt exist as to the effects of this?

But the enemy will respect private property, and will endeavour to allay alarm, to restore confidence, to obviate confusion, and to give to his presence the character of a purely military occupation. What, it is asked in question 5, will be the result of this?

I believe that in the case supposed there would exist a prevalent feeling that the fatal blow had been struck; that the deep humiliation had been sustained; that the means of satisfying his exactions are under the command of the enemy; that the means of further and effectual resistance are doubtful, while the calamities attending it are certain and overwhelming. Under these circumstances, many, no doubt with a noble spirit, would counsel determined and persevering resistance at all hazards and under any sacrifice; but many would deem such courage to be recklessness, and would think the time came for bending under the blow, and that no rational alternative remains but that of purchasing the withdrawal of the enemy upon the best terms that could be obtained. Which of these conflicting views would prevail I cannot undertake to determine.

The efforts, however, of a country thus humiliated, paralysed, dispirited, and divided in opinion would not, I fear, lead to any satisfactory result.

The safety of the country, as much as its honour, requires that the integrity of the empire be defended on the sea principally, and in the first instance; and, in case of any serious mishap there, we must be prepared to fight the battle upon the first inch of ground upon which a foreign foe sets his hostile foot. Our riches, the complicated nature of our social and monetary system, the limited extent of our country, the necessity of internal order and confidence for the maintenance of our manufacturing population, would, I fear, be found to render a prolonged conflict upon our own soil perhaps impracticable, at all events fatal, to all that constitutes the power, the wellbeing, and the happiness of the country.

A serious apprehension of invasion, still more the actual landing of an invading army in force, would, I apprehend, necessitate the immediate suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England; this would be followed by the prevalence of monetary alarm, partaking more or less, according to circumstances, of the character of panic. Money would be withdrawn from savings-banks, from country banks, and from all parties holding money at call. To meet these demands Government securities must be brought to market in unusual quantities at a time when the credit of the Government would be shaken, and the disposition to invest in Government securities would from the same cause be seriously checked. The consequence is obvious—a heavy fall in the price of public securities, a prostration of public credit, and grievous inconvenience, amounting not improbably to the absolute suspension of the usual course of monetary operations.

In this country the use of money is economised by various complicated expedients to an extent infinitely greater than in any other country. The efficiency of these expedients depends upon the undisturbed state of social order and public confidence; they would be at once paralysed by any serious invasion of the country. More money would be required for the purposes of circulation when more money could not be had, and the existing amount of money would be rapidly secreted for safety. Money and the substitute for money, credit, would disappear simultaneously. To what extent would this go? No man can say beforehand. But these results would be more disastrous in England than in any other country, on account of the complicated character of our monetary arrangements, which renders the whole system peculiarly sensitive to any movement tending to produce disorder or discredit.

The fourth question directs attention to the effect which an invasion of England may be expected to produce upon the prosperity of other countries, and the strong reaction which it is supposed this might cause against the author of the aggression.

I cannot doubt that the consequences of any blow inflicted upon the prosperity of England would be felt, and seriously felt, through every quarter of the globe to which trade and commerce have penetrated. A large portion of the productive energies of the world are sustained by British capital and British credit. Look at our annual exports, amounting to about £100,000,000 of sterling value. This indicates the extent to which other countries derive the supply of their necessities or their luxuries from British industry. Look again at our annual imports, swelling to the same amount, and thus showing the extent to which other countries find a market for their products in British prosperity. The country from which these gigantic transactions emanate cannot be seriously injured without disastrous consequences to every country which, directly or indirectly, has held intercourse with her. Such is the beneficial law of international commercial intercourse. All trading countries have a common interest in the progressive prosperity of their neighbours, and no doubt can be entertained that the effects of a blow which an invasion of England would inflict upon our commercial prosperity must vibrate through the whole trading world. But these effects will be very slightly estimated by anticipation; it is only after the fatal occurrence other nations will fully recognise the extent to which their interests are involved in the well-being of this country. Our safety must in no degree be left dependent upon the precarious and tardy sympathy of other countries. The aid to be derived from this source will arise after the evil has been consummated. With ourselves alone must rest the defence of our country.

We have every inducement to make our system of national defence complete and efficient, because the calamities and misery which a successful invasion of England must produce would be far more serious than any of which the world has yet had experience.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY, &c.—The following return of the strength of the British Army, militia, volunteers, &c., on the 1st of the present month, has been issued:—Regular Army: Royal Horse Artillery, 1738; Household Cavalry, 1317; Cavalry of the Line, 8882; Royal Artillery, 14,656; Royal Engineers, 2881; Military Train, 1715; Foot Guards, 6233; Infantry of the Line (service companies), 36,312; Army Hospital Corps, 6888; 7,78. 10,688; Of regiments at home, 3888; of regiments in the colonies, 3338; of regiments in India (cavalry), 1317; ditto (infantry), 17,070; of her Majesty's Indian Army, 1689; total, 102,080. Embodied militia, 15,911; disembodied militia (quota, 113,801), effective, 52,899; yeomanry cavalry (quota, 17,199), effective, 15,092; enrolled pensioners (quota, 16,120), effective, 15,000; Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps (approximate number), 123,367; grand total, 323,259.

WEAPONS OF WAR.—The Parliamentary papers issued this week include a return of the amount of public money advanced since 1852 to private persons for the purpose of enabling them to make experiments "for the improvement of weapons of war. The total amount advanced for that purpose was £72,763 15s. 9d. Among the chief items are the following:—£3000 to Mr. J. Nasmyth to test the applicability of malleable iron to large ordnance; £10,000 to Mr. W. C. Lancaster for oval-bored rifled cannon; £2129 1s. 1d. to Sir W. Armstrong for the invention of rifled cannon; £3106 to Messrs. Bishop and Vaughan for large gun; £7810 19s. 10d. to Mr. W. Hale for war rockets; £2750 to Mr. Martin for shells of a particular description; £11,807 17s. to Mr. Mallet for mortars of large construction; £12,748 to Mr. J. Whitworth for machinery for rifling, boring, and turning barrels; erection of rifle-shed or shooting gallery; and experiments with smallarms, for the purpose of ascertaining on what principle a rifle barrel ought to be constructed; and £4217 to the same person for similar experiments with ordnance.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—The annual inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth was marked this year by a display of practice from mortars, guns, and rockets, such as is seldom witnessed. There was an enclosed battery of 8-inch guns, representing a section of a ship's side, and the 10-inch land-service mortar battery. Practice was first commenced from the ship gun battery at a target about 6 feet square, distant 550 yards. The target was swept away at the first discharge; a job, which had been left standing, went the second; and the remainder of the shots displayed an extraordinary degree of excellence for quick firing. The mortar 10-inch battery followed suite—the mark aimed at being a flag at 500 yards. A salvo from four mortars was fired, and the flag disappeared. Two more salvos followed, and all the shells fell at the spot where the flag had been hoisted. Splendid shell practice was also made at 1000 and 1600 yards distance—the marks being poles out at sea. The men proved themselves well "up" in the management of the Armstrong gun and the use of Sir William's "time" percussion fuses.

THE NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

It is not long since that any allusion to the Sewing-Machine implied a sly joke at the expense of inventions as applied to manufacture previously conducted by hand. Such an allusion was generally accompanied by a deprecatory shrug of the shoulders and inquiry as to the next absurd announcement to which people were expected to give credence; and, indeed, although the existence of the machine itself was undisputed, many of the objectors to the "new-fangled" invention utterly refused to believe in the possibility of applying it to practical uses, and treated it as a sort of clever but useless conjuring trick.

It will now, however, be no very great matter of surprise to see this wonderful implement gradually supersede mere hand labour, and tend to effect a complete revolution in the businesses of tailoring, dress-making, and sempstress-work generally, since it has already been introduced into those large establishments where extensive orders have to be completed in a limited time, and the workers also have many of them contrived to avail themselves of its extraordinary facilities by obtaining machines of their own.

Still the promoters of the invention claim for it the consideration, that in no instance where it has been introduced has labour been really superseded, but that the more rapid completion of the work required has tended to develop increased resources, beneficial alike to the employer and employed; while from the great saving of time attained by its use, no less than from the superior durability and precision of the work it turns out, it must shortly become a necessity in every household where sewing is done at home, and materially reduce the hours of labour, which in many cases are so excessive among dressmakers and needlewomen generally, as to have become one of the crying evils of the day. Indeed, the marvellous rapidity with which the machine may be made to operate, is of itself an advantage of incalculable importance, and one not to be lost sight of by the prudent British matron, who by its aid is able to produce very startling effects in the way of getting up a wardrobe in a hurry, and without the fear of the work being merely run together.

It is, we believe, still imagined by many people who have never seen it in operation that the sewing-machine can only execute straight work, and is incapable either of any variety of stitches or of turning corners with anything like regularity. If this notion ever had any foundation in fact, the difficulty is now entirely surmounted by the machine represented in our Illustration, which is one of those manufactured by Messrs. Newton and Wilson (who were the first to adapt hem to family use), and can be used to stitch, to hem, to bind, to

turn either square or curved corners, its accomplishment of all which sartorian feats may be verified by any one who will pay a visit to the dépôt at 144, High Holborn, and inspect the elaborate specimens of plain and fancy needlework there produced and exhibited.

The appearance of these machines is remarkably attractive. Some of them intended for the boudoir are, indeed, a highly-ornamented and elegant piece of furniture, being supported on stands of beautiful design, while in many the working part is inclosed in a handsome case, the top of which forms an inlaid chessboard. There is, in fact, something startling in the consideration that such a light and compact nicknack should be capable, when employed by any one who has attained some proficiency in its use, of completing in the course of a week, or even less, all the needlework necessary to clothe an entire family. Already the demand for these machines has been too great to allow time for an adequate supply, since manufacturing houses, private families, and the "needlewomen" themselves are bent on procuring them—a determination easily explained by the fact that a shirt

of the best quality, with the entire complement of stitching, may be made in about two hours; while the plain portions of ladies' dress-making are turned out with a precision, rapidity, and facility truly marvellous, and in such durable style that even if every third stitch be cut the intervening loop remains firmly bound.

These are considerations which cannot be lightly disregarded or thoughtlessly ignored, but must make themselves felt by the housewife from their great time-saving and health-giving influences, and by the tradesman and manufacturer from motives of profit or loss, success or failure.

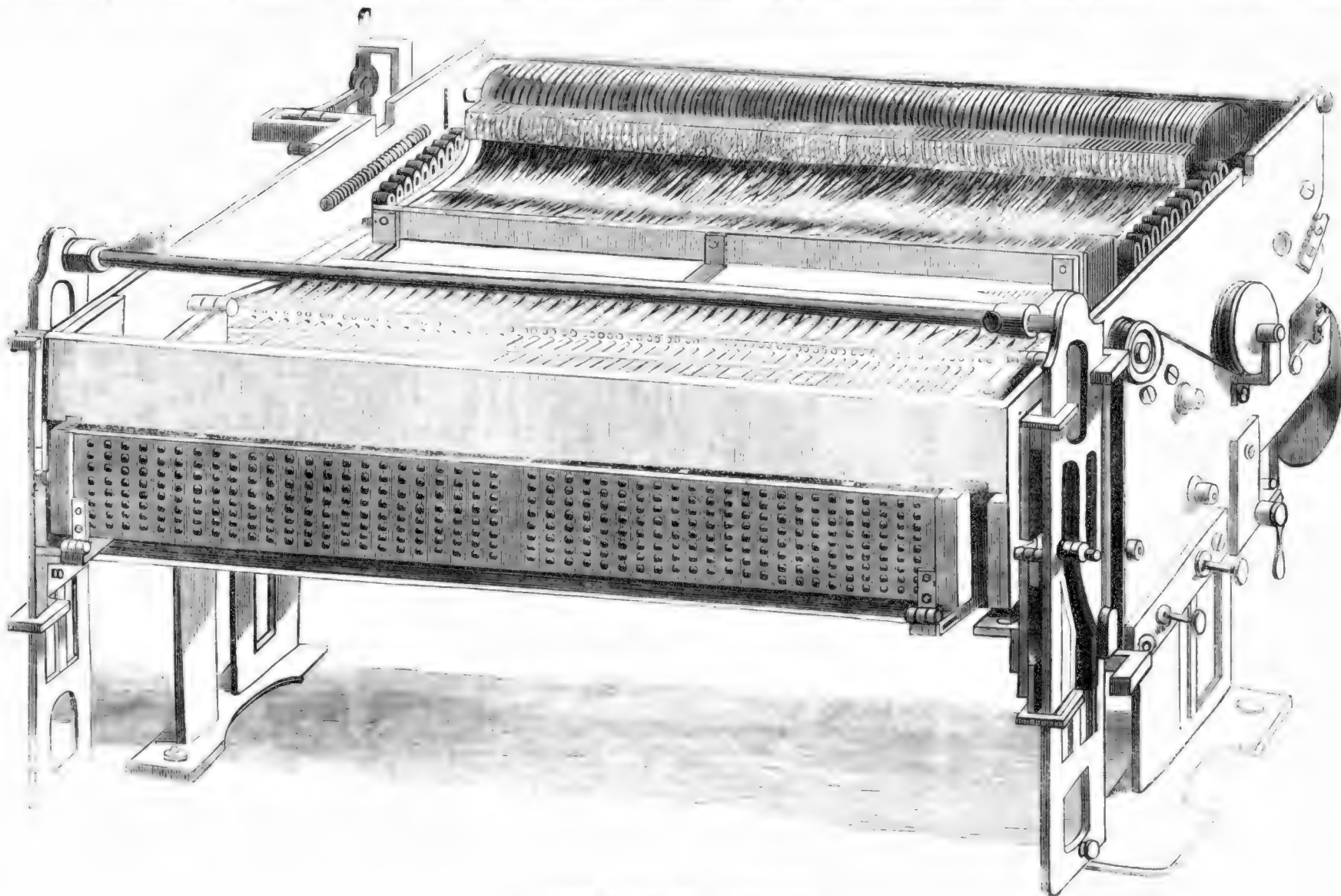
Economically and physically its vast importance cannot be over-estimated. Every article of apparel worn by man, woman, or child (except the stockings), can be made by it in one-tenth of the time now occupied by the hand, stronger, more durable, and far more sightly, without wearying the eyes, disfiguring the fingers, wasting the body, or ruining the health by long hours of exhausting labour in a position which cramps the vital organs, and amidst an atmosphere growing more and more deadly as their failing strength departs.

"The Song of the Shirt," that poem so full of sadness and of power, may even yet become only a record of the past, and the beautiful invention now so fully introduced might, if judiciously applied, be instrumental in opening a new life to the most crushed and careworn of all the toiling daughters of this great city. Even those employed in making the cheapest garments may hope to escape from that unrelenting slavery and its accompanying sickness of brain and heart which make existence little else than a living death. Let us hope that a time is coming when the certainty and dispatch of the sewing-machine may give them time—

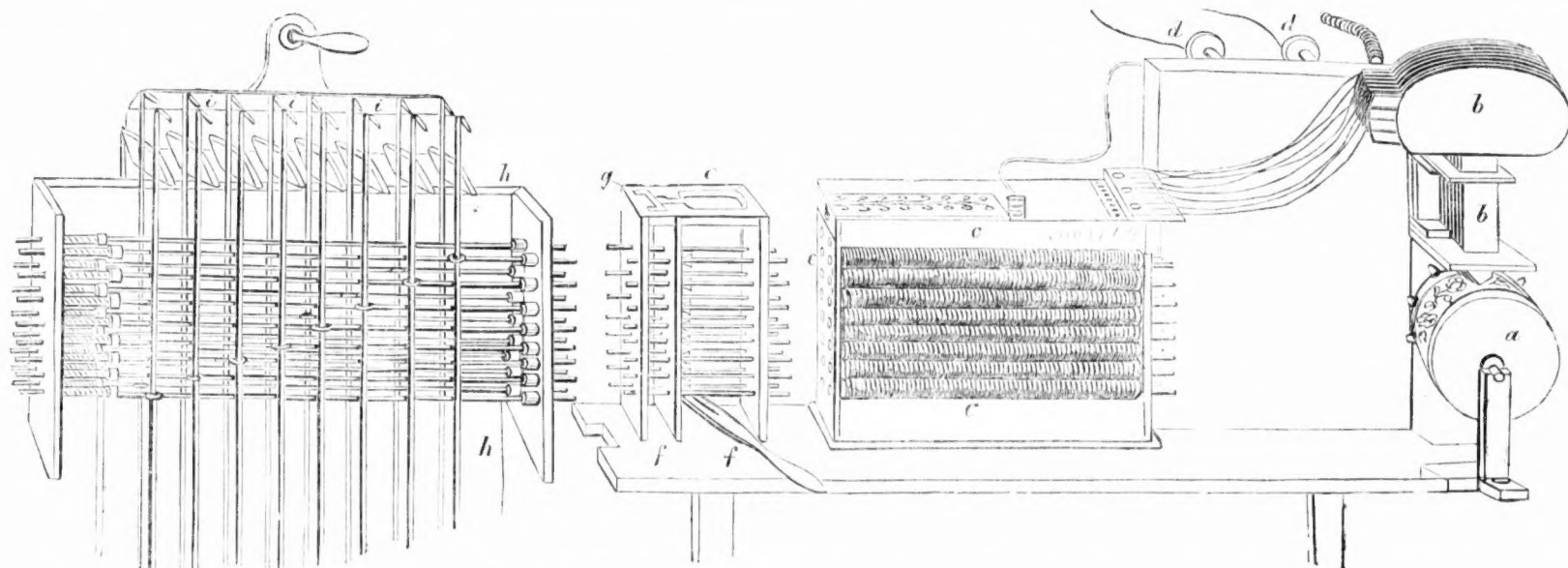
to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet,
With the sky above their heads
And the grass beneath their feet:
In many a leisure hour
To feel as those can feel
Who cease to know the woes of want,
And the walk that costs a meal.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC SILK-LOOM.

The electric silk-loom invented by M. Bonelli, of Turin, formed the subject of a recent lecture by Professor Faraday. Mr. Faraday explained and exemplified the theory of weaving in its simplest form, and then dwelt upon the great advantages of the loom invented by Jacquard, and first exhibited at Paris in 1801. In this loom the office of a man or boy to work out the pattern is set aside by the employment of a series of cards pierced with holes, according to a required pattern. The more



THE NEW ELECTRO WEAVING-MACHINE.



ELECTRO WEAVING-MACHINE (SECTIONAL VIEW).

elaborate this is, of course the more cards will be needed; the number frequently rising to several thousands. In a robe made at Lyons for an Archbishop of Mexico 52,000 were employed. The preparation of the cards in this loom entails a large expense, through the time required for perforation, and then only serving for one pattern. M. Bonelli was therefore induced to endeavour to apply the electric current to this purpose. His loom, in its weaving part, is the same as Jacquard's, but his arrangement gets rid of the cards by substituting a perforated metal plate connected with the electro-magnetic apparatus. The Engraving on the previous page gives a general view of M. Bonelli's loom; and the one given above is a sectional view of the working part, which the letters of reference it contains will assist us to explain:—*a* is an endless band of paper, coated with tinfoil (a conductor of electricity), sustained by a revolving drum, on which a pattern is painted in black varnish, which is a non-conductor. This paper is made to pass under a series of thin metal teeth (*b, b, b*), each of which is in electric connection with one of the small electro-magnets, *c, c*, the whole being brought into the circuit of a galvanic battery by the wires *d, d*. One of the wires, *d*, is connected constantly with the tinfoil paper, *a*, while the other wire, *d*, is joined to the teeth, *b, b*, so that a current of electricity from the battery passes through such of the teeth as rest on the metallised or conducting surface of the paper, while no current can pass through those teeth which rest on the varnished non-conducting part. Thus, at every movement of the band of paper, each magnet becomes active or inactive, according to the pattern on the paper band. In a movable frame, *e*, opposite to the ends of the horizontally-placed electro-magnets, *c, c*, are a series of small horizontal iron rods, or pistons, *f, f*, capable of sliding easily in the frame, and passing through a pierced plate, *g*, attached to the front of it. When, by a mechanical arrangement, the ends of the pistons are brought into contact with the ends of the electro-magnets, the former are seized by such of the magnets as are in an active state, while the others are moved with the frame and fixed by the dropping of the plate *g*, so that all the holes in the plate occupied by them are filled. This plate thus becomes the equivalent of the card in the Jacquard loom, and arranges

the steel needles, *h, h*, which govern the crochets or hooks in connection with the warp threads. In conclusion, Professor Faraday explained and illustrated the methods devised by M. Bonelli to obviate the difficulties which he had to encounter in the course of his experiments, such as the deflagration of the tinfoil, when contact with the galvanic battery was made or broken; and the continuance of the magnetic attraction after the current had ceased. It is stated that the superiority of the new loom, mainly consists in the facility with which modifications may be made in the pattern or texture of the fabric, and in its being more independent of the workman; and also that a saving of ninety per cent may be effected in the production of complicated patterns.

"HAYMAKING IN GERMANY."

THE picture from which our Illustration is copied is at present exciting great admiration in the art-loving city of Munich. It is the work of Oswald Sickert, a young artist, who has recently become greatly distinguished for his successful representation of subjects from rural life—not disguised beneath a veil of poetic adornment, but portrayed in the simple truthfulness of nature. "The Return of the Haymakers" is pronounced to be the finest work that Sickert has yet produced, and it bears evidence of the artist's capability to strike out for himself an original and independent style. This is perceptible in the group of the three women foremost in the train. In those figures the most perfect rustic simplicity is combined with grace of form and action, and with distinct individuality of character. Equally natural is the figure of the peasant immediately behind them, who is dreamily smoking his pipe. The heavily-loaded cart, drawn by oxen, is with difficulty working its way up the hill, and is only half visible. This would be a fault had the artist intended that the gathered harvest in itself should be the source of the feeling of contentment which so manifestly pervades every figure in the picture. But the idea would seem to be to express the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of work honestly done and well ended, and also the hope of rest which the labourers look for on their return home. In the original picture the warm glow

of a summer sunset is brilliantly yet truthfully represented; and, with few of the accessories usually employed in landscape-painting, Sickert has produced a picture which cannot be looked at without interest.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE start of the *Great Eastern*, though postponed far beyond the time originally intended, was actually accomplished at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning. She went down the west channel to go out through the Needles passage, and when the eleven o'clock Isle of Wight passage-boat started from Cowes she was out of sight. Mr. Bowyer, the Southampton pilot, left her outside the Needles at 10.20 a.m., proceeding on her passage, all well. A telegram from Plymouth says that she passed that place at eight o'clock on Sunday evening.

The great ship was to have left Southampton on Saturday as soon as the tide had turned her head to sea. The *Havre*, *Medina*, *Gem*, and other steamers were advertised to leave the pier or docks at three p.m. to take persons down the river to see the big ship off. A small steamer was to start from the docks at a quarter-past two with passengers for the *Great Eastern*, and some of the directors. This steamer was not ready to start much before three o'clock, and just at that time there came on such a tremendous storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning that no one would venture down the river. This storm lasted more than an hour, and as soon as it had somewhat abated the passengers started for the big ship. They got on board between four and five o'clock. With the exception of the steam getting up, there appeared little preparation on board for starting. Towards six o'clock, with the blue-peter at the main, everything appeared in readiness for the start, and the bells rang to clear the ship of strangers, which was speedily effected. The directors left immediately afterwards with their friends in a steam-tug, and, after giving three hearty cheers, a compliment returned by the officers and crew, steamed towards Southampton. Captain Hall, together with the pilot, were now seen on the bridge, and the interest excited was intense, as every one fully expected the exodus was come; but no, another steam-tug from the shore was observed to be rapidly approaching, making signals, and on arriving



HAYMAKING IN GERMANY. - THE LAST LOAD. - (FROM A PICTURE BY OSWALD SICKERT.)

alongside a despatch or telegram was handed up the ladder, the captain and pilot descended from the bridge, and all was quiet and motionless until half-past seven, when the blue-peter was hauled down, to the chagrin and mortification of the assembled spectators. As it was now evident the vessel would not sail that night, the steamers, yachts, and other craft turned towards Southampton, the passengers bearing the disappointment they had experienced with a humour not of the most cheerful kind.

THE ORPHEONISTE FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Orphéonistes are to arrive in London to-morrow. The two great hotels in the Islington Cattle Market—buildings of enormous capacity—have been fitted up throughout with beds for a large number of them.

The great orchestra has been decorated for the occasion. Running round the back of the orchestra will be fixed the name of each department of France in which the members of the musical societies are resident. Between each name is a large gilt eagle, surmounted with tricoloured flags, the intermediate spaces being filled in with tricoloured escutcheons or shields. Wreaths of evergreens and flowers and groups of palm-trees and exotic shrubs occupy the lower portion of the back of the orchestra, interspersed with which are busts of celebrated men of France.

In front of the organ some emblematic devices are being prepared by Mr. E. T. Parris, whose labours in connection with the restoration of the interior of the dome of St. Paul's are so well known.

A matter of much interest will be the exhibition of the banners and emblems of each society. These will be arranged along the rising front of the orchestra, and as the *amour propre* of the French choral societies leads to considerable outlay in this respect—many of the banners being magnificently embroidered and decorated—an exhibition of an unusual character is sure to result.

In the middle of the great orchestra will be ranged the band of the Imperial Regiment of Guides. In front of them a number of harpists will be stationed, whose services are engaged to accompany the chorus, written expressly for the occasion by M. Halévy, the celebrated French composer. The arrangement of the audience will be the same as at the Handel Festival.

The three performances are fixed for Monday, the 25th, Tuesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 28th of June.

THE HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.—A foreign provision-broker writes to the *Times* on the subject. He says:—"It fortunately happens that the United States of America have supplied us this year with a double quantity of really excellent salt beef at prices which, when fairly known by the British public, will be most acceptable. Really good salt beef of last season's cure can be purchased wholesale at from 24s. to 3s. per lb., with a large proportion of prime joints. This might be sold in retail at 3s. to 6d., and confer a great boon on the community."

THE THAMES PURIFIED.—We have good news for Londoners. The Thames is in a better way, or at least ought to be. It's an ill wind which blows nobody good, and the storms and rain of this portentous season, which have half ruined everything else, have wonderfully agreed with old Father Thames. Never during the present generation was he so full or so clean as he was last March. The strong gales shook him, and lashed him, and shampooed him until he got into splendid condition, and the tempestuous torrents descending from the clouds infused into his system a purity not his own. The very fish have found it out. Dace for years past have declined to come lower down the stream than Kew; they are now caught at Chelsea. Smelts have come up from the other end to meet them, and have been spawning in uncommon numbers all along the banks. Fishermen can now bring fish to market alive. Formerly the sensitive creatures, though presumed to be in their "native element" in the wells of the boats, discovered the fallacy long before reaching Billingsgate, and died accordingly; whereas now the Thames stream passes muster as real water, and the scaly prisoners live on.

TAKING POSSESSION OF SAVOY.—The *Gazette de Savoie* of the 14th gives the following account of the taking possession:—"This morning, according to the programme before drawn up, M. Laity, the Commissioner Extraordinary of the Emperor, and the Chevalier Bianchi de Castagne, the representative of the King of Sardinia, accompanied by the Governors of Chambéry and Annecy, and by the two prefects appointed for the departments of Savoie and Upper Savoie, went in procession to the château over which the French flag was waving. In place of cannon, 101 fireballs were let off by way of salute. The troops of the garrison formed a hedge on either side of the streets through which the cortège passed, and a numerous crowd assembled. After the formal signing of the act of delivering up the territory had taken place, the prefects were duly installed, and took their oaths. M. Dieu, the Prefect of Savoie, and M. Levaillant, the Prefect of Upper Savoie, then presented to M. Laity the constituted bodies of their respective departments. After those receptions had terminated, M. Laity proceeded to the Palais de Justice, where he received the oaths of the members of the Imperial Court. At three o'clock a 'Te Deum' was sung in the cathedral, in the presence of the Commissioners, the public functionaries, and the constituted bodies. In the evening M. Laity gave a grand dinner to the superior court and military authorities and a number of the principal persons in the country. There was to have been a review, but it was prevented by the heavy rain, which continued falling during the whole of the day."

THE RELIGIOUS CENSURE.—A meeting of Liberal members of Parliament took place on Tuesday, on the invitation of Mr. Baines, to consider the clauses of the Census Bill which relate to religious profession. About fifty gentlemen were present. A very strong feeling was expressed respecting the unusual course taken by Lord Palmerston in receiving the leader of the Opposition as head of a deputation on the subject, and the position in which his Lordship had thus placed his ordinary supporters was considered. A memorial to the Premier in course of signature by Liberal members of the House of Commons, in which the objectionable character and the uselessness of the religious profession clauses are stated, and an opinion is entertained that persistence in maintaining them will seriously injure the Liberal party and the Government.

ADMIRAL MUNDY AND THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.—A very brief, but most interesting Parliamentary paper relating to the affairs of Italy has been published. It contains a despatch from Admiral Mundy, dated "Hannibal, Palermo June 3," in which he describes the scene produced by the bombardment as "most horrible," a great district of the city having been entirely consumed, and whole families burnt alive; while the Neapolitan troops had been guilty of frightful atrocities. 1300 shells had been thrown into the devoted city from the ships of war and the citadel, besides grape, canister, and round shot. "The conduct of General Garibaldi," says Admiral Mundy, "both during the hostilities and since their suspension, has been noble and generous."

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—A very fearful tornado passed over the eastern part of Iowa and the north-east portion of Illinois on the 3rd. It lasted only two minutes and a half, but in that short time produced terrible consequences. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were entirely demolished, the inhabitants being mostly buried in the ruins of the fallen buildings. In the former place thirty-two dead bodies have been recovered, while others remained, which it was impossible to extricate. A train was lifted from the track and dashed to pieces. A lumber-raft on the Chippewa River was dispersed, and twenty-one men and women lost. In Albany, on the other side of the river, six persons were killed and about forty seriously wounded. In all the towns along the path of the tornado equal destruction of life and property is reported. The total loss of life was estimated at 150 persons.

ENGLISH SHIPWRIGHTS AT CHERBOURG.—Mr. Selfe has received a letter, of which the following is a copy, and he said he wished it to be made public:—"June 19, '60. Sir,—In accordance with your wish, we inform you that, having been to France to seek work, we made every possible inquiry, and find that we must be naturalised before we can be employed. There is plenty of work, and the shipwrights' pay is the best in France, for mechanics we found to average eight francs per day. We did not see one French shipwright out of work; where there would be twenty Englishmen on the side of a vessel there is forty Frenchmen, for we were eyewitnesses of the fact in several ships.—Yours, respectfully, J. R. HORNBLLOWER, C. JOHNSON, R. GRUNDY-STREET, POPPER NEW TOWN, MIDDLESEX." Addressed to H. S. Selfe, Esq., Magistrate, Thames Police Court, Stepney.—Mr. Selfe said that the letter was a corroboration of what had been stated to him by others, that no work could be obtained by English shipwrights in France.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.—Astronomers are now on the *qui vive* for the great solar eclipse which is to take place on the 18th of July next, and which will be total in Spain. This is the more important as none of those which are to occur within the present century will be so convenient for observation as this, that of 1887 alone excepted. The following is a list of them:—1860, July 18, North America, Spain, Egypt. 1861, Dec. 31, Atlantic Ocean, Sahara, Mediterranean. 1870, Dec. 22, Azores, Spain, Algeria, Turkey. 1877, August 19, north-east of Germany, Russia, Central Asia. 1896, August 9, Greenland, Lapland, Siberia. 1900, May 28, United States, Spain, Egypt.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Jersey on the 15th inst. to promote a subscription for the Garibaldi fund. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic, and the local hero of the occasion was the illustrious poet and exile Victor Hugo, who had come over by invitation from Guernsey, and who delivered an oration in honour of the great Italian patriot and his cause.

The speech was delivered in French. The *Jersey Independent* prints the following translation:—

"At the present hour it is permitted to no one to be indifferent to the great events which are in progress. The efforts of every man, the aid of every man, the hand of every man are demanded on behalf of the noble work of universal deliverance. Not an ear should be closed—not a heart should be silent. Wherever the cry of the peoples is heard, there should be found an echo in the inmost heart of every man. He who has but a soul should give it to the liberators; he who has but a stone at hand should hurl it at the tyrants. While some may act and others speak let all be doing. Yes—all to the work! Let public encouragement to the heroes be the joy of every soul. Let the multitude glow, like the furnace, with enthusiasm. Let those who cannot fight with the sword fight with the mind. Let not a single intelligence remain neutral; let not a single spirit remain inactive. Let those who are struggling in the fight feel that they are gazed on, that they are loved, that they are sustained. Let there be around that valiant man, who is standing erect there in Palermo, a fire on every mountain in Sicily—a light on every height in Europe. I have pronounced the word. The tyrants! Have I exaggerated? Have I calumniated the Neapolitan Government? No words! Here are the facts. Pay attention! This is living history, bleeding history. The kingdom of Naples—that kingdom which now occupies our thoughts—has but a single institution—the police. Every district has its cudgelling commissario. Two sbirri—Ajossa and Maniscalco—reign under the King. Ajossa cudgels Naples—Maniscalco cudgels Sicily. But the cudgel is merely a Turkish weapon. This Government has, in addition, the instrument of the inquisition—torture. Yes, torture! Listen. A sbirro, Bruno, binds the accused with the head between the legs until he confesses. Another sbirro, Pontillo, fixes him upon an iron grating, beneath which he lights a fire. This is called the burning chair. Another sbirro, Luigi Maniscalco, a kinsman of the chief, has invented an instrument into which the arm or leg of the victim is introduced; a screw is turned, and the limb is crushed. This is called the 'Angelic Instrument.' Another suspends a man by his hands and feet, between two walls, and then jumps upon him and discolates his body. There are also thumbcrews for crushing the fingers, a tourniquet for pressing the head, an iron ring with a screw which almost forces the eyes out of the head. Sometimes a victim escapes. A man named Casimiro Arismanno was one of these; his wife, his sons, and his daughters were seized and placed upon the burning chair. The Cape Zafferana touches on an arid beach. To this beach the sbirri bring sacks. Each sack contains a man; it is plunged into the water, and kept there till the man no longer moves. It is then taken out, and he is commanded to confess. If he refuse he is plunged in again. Giovanni Vienna, of Messina, expired in this manner. At Monreale an old man and his daughter were suspected of patriotism. The father died beneath the whip; the daughter, who was pregnant, was stripped naked and flogged to death! Gentlemen, there is a young man of twenty-one years of age who does these things. This young man is called Francis II. This takes place in the country of Tiberius. Is it possible? It is true. The date?—1860—the very year in which we live. Add to this the fact of yesterday—Palermo crushed by bombshells, flooded with blood, massacred. Add again this frightful tradition of the extermination of towns, which seems the maniacal rage of a family, and which in history will hideously baptise this family and change Bourbon into Bomba. Yes, a young man of twenty-one commits all these deeds of darkness. Gentlemen, I declare to you that I feel myself struck with a profound pity when thinking of this miserable petty king. What horror! It is at an age when others love, and believe, and hope, that this miserable creature tortures and kills! See what Divine justice does with a wretched soul; it replaces all the generousity of youth and opening life with the decrepitudes and the terrors of the end; it fixes the sanguinary tradition like a chain upon the prince and people; it accumulates on the new tenant of the throne the influences of the family. And terrible things they are. Take Agrippina from Nero, take Catherine de Medicis from Charles IX., and you would perhaps have no Nero—no Charles. At the very moment that the heir of Divine right grasped the sceptre he saw approaching those two vampires Ajossa and Maniscalco, who are known to history, and who may be called Narcissus and Pallas, or Villeroi and Bachelier. These spectres seized on the encrowned but wretched child. Torture tells him that it is Government; the bastinado declares that it is authority; the police says, I descend from above. They show him whence he has issued; they remind him of his great-grandfather Ferdinand I., he who said that the world was governed by three F's—Festa, Farina, Forza (Holidays, Flour, and the Gallows); they remind him of his grandfather, Francis I., the man of ambushes; and of his father, Ferdinand II., the man of grape-shot. Would he deny his fathers? They prove to him that he ought to be ferocious from filial piety. He obeys; the brutalising influence of absolute power stupefies him; and it is thus that there are monstrous children, and thus, fatally alas! that young kings perpetuate old tyrannies. It was necessary to deliver this people: I might almost say it was necessary to deliver this king. Garibaldi has taken on himself the mission."

"And Garibaldi—who and what is Garibaldi? He is a man, and nothing more; but he is a man in the sublimest acceptance of the word—the man of humanity. He is, as his fellow-countryman Virgil would term him, Vir. Has he an army?—no: a handful of volunteers. Has he munitions?—none. Has he powder?—a few barrels only. Has he cannon?—those of the enemy. Where, then, is his strength? What causes him to conquer? What does he bear about him? The soul of peoples! He goes—he runs—his march is a stream of flame; his handful of men terrify the regiments; his feeble weapons are enchanted; the bullets of his rifles check the cannon-balls. He bears with him revolution, and from time to time in the chaos of the battle, amidst clouds and lightning, like a Homeric hero, we see behind him the goddess. However obstinate may be the resistance, this warfare is astonishing by its simplicity. It is the assault of a man upon a Royalty. His swarm floats in the air around him; women throw flowers at his feet; men fight singing; the Royal army flees. The whole of this adventure is epic; it is brilliant, formidable, and charming like an attack of bees. Behold those radiant stages of his march, and I predict to you that not one of them shall disappoint him in the infallible fortunes of the future. After Marsala, Palermo; after Palermo, Messina; after Messina, Naples; after Naples, Rome; after Rome, Venice; after Venice, all. Gentlemen, this shaking of Sicily over which we now see flaming patriotism, faith, liberty, honour, heroism, and revolution eclipsing Etna—this comes from God. Yes, this must be; it is glorious that the example should be given to the world by the land of volcanoes."

"Oh! when the hour is come—how magnificent is a people—how admirable those rumours, that rising, that abnegation of vile interests and the baser parts of man, those women inciting their husbands and fighting by their side; those mothers crying to their sons—'Forward! that joy in rushing to arms, in breathing—in being—that universal shout, that wide-spread flame on the horizon. No thought is given to becoming rich, to gold, to luxury, to pleasure, or to orgies. Shame and pride predominate. Men stand erect, the proud bearing of the head defies the tyrants; barbarity flees, despotisms crumble, sciences cast off slavery. Minerva, with lance in hand, stands proudly in the light of day; the graves open, and the dead cry to one another—'Arise! This is more than life—it is an apotheosis. Oh! it is a divine beating of the heart; the old heroic victims are consoled, and the eye of the philosophic proscriber is filled with tears when that which was cast down breathes forth indignation—when that which had fallen stands erect, when clouded splendours shine forth anew, brilliant and terrible—when Stamboul is again Byzantium, when Setinah is again

Athens, when Rome is again Rome! Let us all, whoever we may be, clap our hands for Italy. Glory to that Alma Parens-land, to that land the cradle of so many grandeur. It is in such nations that certain abstract dogmas stand forth the real and visible; they are virgins in their honour, and mothers by their progress. You who now hear me picture to yourselves this splendid vision—Italy free!—free from the gulf of Taranto to the lagoons of St. Mark; for I vow to thee in thy grave, O Manin, that Venice shall be present at the festival. Tell me, does the mind's eye see that vision which to-morrow will be a reality? But it is done. All that was falsehood, fiction, darkness, and ashes is dispersed. Italy lives, Italy is Italy. That which was a geographical term is now a nation. That which was a lifeless corpse is now a living soul. That which was a spectre is now an archangel—the mighty archangel of peoples—Liberty—Liberty erect with outstretched wings. Italy the noble, Italy that slept in death, is now awake again. Look at her, she rises and smiles upon the human race. She cries to Greece—I am thy daughter; to France—I am thy mother. She has around her her poets, her orators, her artists, her philosophers—all those councillors of humanity, all those conscript fathers of universal intelligence, all those members of the senate of ages; and on her right and on her left those two awful grandeur—Dante and Michael Angelo. Oh! since politicians love the words—this shall be the most majestic of *faits accomplis*. What a triumph, what an advent, what a wonderful phenomenon—Unity with a single flash of lightning passing through the sister cities of Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Pisa, Sienna, Verona, Parma, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Venice, Rome! Italy arises, Italy is in motion, *patuit dea*, she bursts forth, she imparts to the progress of the entire world the great and joyous fever of her genius, and while Europe is electrified by this marvellous glare of light, there shall be no less ecstasy in the eye of peoples, no less dazzlement through this new light that shall fall upon the earth than if a new star should shine forth from the heavens."

Gentlemen, if we would explain to ourselves the events which are preparing, as well as those which now are passing, we must not forget that Garibaldi—the man of to-day, the man of to-morrow, as well as the man of yesterday, before he was the soldier of Italian Unity, was the combatant of the Roman republic, and in our eye, and in the eyes of all who can trace the necessary meanderings of progress gliding towards its object, and the avatar of thought transforming itself to reappear—1860 is the continuation of 1849. Liberators are great. Let the grateful acclamations of peoples follow them in their diverse fortunes. Yesterday we gave tears—to-day we sing hosannahs. Providence thus establishes the equilibrium. John Brown succumbs in America, but Garibaldi triumphs in Europe. Humanity, standing in consternation before the infamous gibbet of Charlestown, is reassured before the gleaming sword of Calatafimi. O, brothers in humanity, this is the hour of joy and congratulation! Let us put aside all shades of exclusiveness, all political differences, which, in a moment like this, are so little. At the present sacred hour let us fix our eyes exclusively upon that holy work, that solemn object, the vast day-spring of enfranchised nations, and let us send forth the sentiment of our united hearts in one formidable cry, worthy of the human race—'Vive la Liberté!' Yes, since America, alas, sullenly conservative of slavery, bends towards darkness, let Europe illuminate herself. Yes, let that civilisation of the old Continent which has abolished superstition by Pascal, slavery by Wilberforce, and the scaffold by Beccaria;—yes, let that elder civilisation reappear with its splendour which can never be again extinguished, and let it erect above mankind its ancient pharos composed of three grand flames—France, England, and Italy. Gentlemen, one word more. Let us not leave this Sicily without throwing on her a last regard. What is to be the conclusion of this splendid epopee? What is to rise out of it? A moral law—a noble law, and that law is this—Force ceases to exist. No; force is no more—Right alone only exists. There are now only principles, only peoples, only souls—those forces of the ideal: here below there is only conscience, and Providence above. And what is force? What is the sword? Who amongst those who think feels terror at the sword? Certainly not we—the free men of France; certainly not you—the free men of England. The sentiment of right causes the head to be borne erect. Force and the sword are nothing. The sword is but a hideous flash in the darkness—a swift and tragical phantasm. Right is an eternal ray; right is the permanence of truth in the soul; right is God living in man. Hence is it that where right exist there is the certitude of triumph. A man—a single man—who has right may be named Legion; a single sword, accompanied by right, is a thunderbolt. To speak of right is to speak of victory. Obstacles!—there are none—no, there are none. There can be no veto against the will of the future. See how resistance stands in Europe. Austria is stricken with paralysis, and resignation is coining upon Russia. Look at Naples. She struggles in vain; the dying past wastes its labour. The sword evaporates in smoke. Those creatures called Lanza, Landi, Aquila, are phantoms. At the present hour Francis II. fancies, perhaps, that he still exists. He deceives himself. I tell you here that he is nothing but a shadow. In vain he refuses to capitulate; in vain he assassinates Messina as he has assassinated Palermo; in vain he clings to his atrocities: there is an end of him. He has resigned, and the dark horses of exile are now pawing at his palace gates. Gentlemen, I tell you that right alone exists. Would you compare right with force, listen to these figures. On the 11th of May 800 men landed at Marsala; twenty-seven days afterwards (the 7th of June), at Palermo, 18,000 terrified men demanded permission to embark. The 800 represented right, the 18,000 represented force. Oh, let the suffering, wherever they may be, console themselves! Let those in chains take heart! All that is passing now is logical. Yes, hope is coming on the four winds of the horizon. Let the Mouzick, let the fella, let the serf, let the pariah, let the purchased negro, let the white slave hope. Chains are a network whose meshes hold together; if one is broken all is undone. Hence the solidarity of despotisms. The Pope is more the brother of the Sultan than he fancies. But, I repeat, the end is come. Oh, how admirable is the force of circumstances! There is something superhuman in deliverance. Liberty is a divine abyss which attracts. The irresistible is at the bottom of revolutions. Progress is nothing else than a phenomenon of gravitation. Who then shall arrest it? Once the impulsion given, the indomitable commences. Oh, despots, I defy you! Stop the falling stone, stop the torrent, stop the avalanche, stop Italy, stop '89, stop the world, precipitated by God into the light!"

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second advertisement for the publication of this speech. The motive given is, that this article contains expressions with regard to Neapolitan affairs constituting a general and violent appeal to revolutionary passions.

FATHER GAVAZZI IN ITALY.—Father Gavazzi is now in Florence. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* says:—"The room the Palazzo Quaratesi, in which he preaches to and prays with the people several times in the week, is always crowded with hearers, chiefly of the lower orders, on whom the powerful and simple eloquence of the preacher, rich in familiar illustrations, and skillfully pointed with the shrewd proverbs which the Tuscan so dearly loves, produces an immense impression. A great number of the artisans, who, with their families, are constant attendants at these meetings, bring their Diodati Testaments in their pockets, for reference during the discourse. The Waldense and Italian Evangelical churches have likewise their regular places of worship and week-day lectures, and I hear that the sect of Irvingites has opened a chapel here, and is making converts in no small numbers. In short, the present aspect of Italy, intellectual and moral, may be characterised by the statement that, on every hand, and in every class, is springing up the lavish manifestation of an intense life, proportioned to the numbness and sterility of the centuries of death which went before."

A ROYAL LOVE STORY.—For any exclusive information respecting our Royal family we must look to the American press. The following is a sample, extracted from the *New York Tribune* of the gossip current there:—"The young lady about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumour, to his visit to the North American colonies, is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over seventeen; the Prince not nineteen until November next."

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XX.—Harold Smith in the Cabinet.
XXI.—How Puck, the Pony, was Beaten. Vanitas Vanitatum. By W. M. Thackeray.
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TO THE LADIES.—"Who is to Win?" or
The Stepmother," is the title of the New Tale, by Mr. J. F. SMITH, to be commenced in No. 136 of CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER on Monday next, June 25. Orders should be given immediately.

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IMMENSE ATTRACTION.—MR. HOWARD
GLOVER respectfully announces that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on Thursday, June 28, commencing at Half-past One, on which occasion Mr. Simon Reeves will sing Mr. Howard Glover's Cantata of "Tam o' Shanter" for the first time in London, and the following universally-celebrated artists will appear:—Mme. Borghi-Mamo, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mme. Faure, Mdle. Artôt, Mdle. Goldberg-Strossi, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mdle. Sainton-Duby, Mdle. Louise Kapp Young, Mrs. Louisa Stabach, Miss Theresa Jeffers, Miss Palmer, Mdle. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Parepa, Mdle. Weiss, Miss Eliza Horden, and Mme. Catherine Hayes; Signor Bellotti, Herr Joseph Hermanns, Mr. Perren, Mr. Morgan, M. Depret, M. Jules Lefort, Mr. Lewis Tholme and Mr. Weiss; M. Mollet, M. Mollet, and Mr. Sainton, pianoforte; Herr Leopold de Meyer and Miss Arabella Goddard; harmonium, Herr Engel. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Cusins, Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Randegger, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Mme. Borghi-Mamo will sing the new and admired cantata, "Tam o' Shanter," with Mdle. Lucia, and the violin, M. Rossini's "Matilda di Shabran," with Mdle. Parepa; Miss Louisa Pyne will sing Balfie's "Power of Love" and Meyerbeer's "Shadow Song"; Mdle. Lemmens-Sherrington will sing Adam's "Ah que vous dirai je, Maman," and a new "Valse di Bravura," composed expressly for her by Howard Glover (first time of performance); Mdle. Artôt will sing "The Song of the Bionda in Gondoletta." Mdle. Artôt will sing "Rode's air with variations" and Giuglini's duet, "Il mio pensiero," with Mdle. Lemmens-Sherrington; Mme. Catherine Hayes will sing the new ballad, "The Forsaken," and Rossini's "selva opaca," Mdle. Rudersdorf will sing Ardit's "Valse," M. Mollet, M. Mollet, and M. Sainton will sing "The Song of the Bionda in Gondoletta." M. Jules Lefort, a French aria and romance; M. Lewis Tholme, a new song, composed expressly for him by Randegger, and Mozart's "Non più andrai"; Mr. G. Perren will sing Verdi's "Ah si ben mio," an air from "Iphigenia in Tauris," and the "Hallelujah" from Mozart's grand aria "Questi avventurieri infami," a new "Reiterlied," by E. Aguilar, and a grand duet with Mdle. Sherrington; Herr Hermanns will sing the grand air from Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Leopold de Meyer will play solos on the piano; M. Mollet will play his celebrated "Melodie" on the violin; Herr Engel solo on